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IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate Ready to Proceed with the President's Trial.

Two Additional Articles Adopted by the House.

The President Arraigned for Speaking Disrespectfully of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The prospect of a speedy end to the impeachment trial, and a consequent end to all its disturbing causes, has received a serious check to-day. The cause of it is Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. Yesterday the House voted down his stump-speech article, which he proposed as an amendment; but finding himself on the Board of Managers, which has power to report additional articles at any time, he proposed it in committee at the first meeting to-day, and being supported by Messrs. STEVENS, LOGAN, and WILLIAMS, pressed it through, and reported it to the House, together with an additional article proposed by Mr. BINGHAM. BUTLER's article is substantially the same as printed in the papers of this morning. Mr. WILSON again opposed it, pointing out how it would inevitably prolong the trial and weaken the prosecution. But a majority of the Committee having assented to it, and Mr. BINGHAM assuring members that it would cause no trouble, as it could be withdrawn by the Board, or they could decline to offer any proof on it, and thus prevent the defence from taking advantage of it, the House finally agreed to conciliate Mr. BUTLER's frenzy by adopting it. The President's friends are in fine spirits over the result. The Democrats were very anxious to have it pass, but, not daring to vote for it, most of them dodged, which aided BUTLER, as the number of Republicans voting against it was not sufficient to defeat it.

This concession to the partisan spirit of the prosecution will really weaken it, and ought not to have succeeded, especially after BUTLER's trick of last night in causing tickets to be circulated for managers with STEVENS' name first and his next, so as to give him virtually the Chairmanship of the Board. The good sense of the House prevented this, and gave Mr. BINGHAM the highest number of votes, and to-day he was duly made Chairman, with Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. WILSON as next in order.

The second new article offered to-day was agreed upon by Messrs. BINGHAM and WILSON last night, and is intended to arraign the President for expressing the opinion that Congress was not a legal or constitutional body. It was generally expected in the Senate that the managers would appear to-day with the articles, and the galleries were crowded to witness the scene, but owing to these supplementary proceedings in the House, the presentation of the articles had to be deferred until to-morrow.

TROUBLE IN THE SENATE.

A delightful little snarl is developing itself in the Senate growing out of personal jealousy which exists between certain members. It seems that this personal feeling is so bitter that some of the interested parties contemplate a proposition for the election of a new presiding officer, so that a successful issue of the impeachment trial would not be followed by the elevation of the present Vice-President to the Presidency. Better counsels will doubtless prevail in the end, and the differences which now exist will be conciliated in time to prevent any exhibition of ill-temper during the trial.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3.

Mr. COLE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws imposing taxes on incomes and manufactures. Adopted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill exempting property in the District of Columbia held for school purposes from local taxation, which was passed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. THAYER called up the bill restoring land to market along the line of the Pacific Railroad and branches, which was passed. The alternate even sections are restored to market.

THE ANDERSON RELIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate non-concurred in the amendments to the bill making appropriations to the heirs of Gen. ANDERSON.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Whereas, The amount of pure gold in the English pound sterling, in five dollars of the United States and in twenty-five francs money in France, according to the regulation of the gold coinage of said several countries, is very nearly the same, and great international and commercial convenience would be subserved by making the same precisely equal; and,

Whereas, The English pound sterling presents the most convenient basis for such equality; therefore, be it

Resolved, &c., That the amount of pure gold in a half eagle, or five dollar piece, shall hereafter be 113 grains troy weight, to correspond with the amount of pure gold contained in the English sovereign or pound sterling, and all the other gold coins of the United States shall contain pure gold in like proportion, namely, at the rate of 22 6-10 grains of pure gold to the dollar; and all other gold coins of known standard of fineness, current in the United States by the laws thereof, shall pass and be received at the same rate according to the amount of pure gold therein contained; and henceforth, in all accounts and transactions in which the Government of the United States is concerned, and in which the value of a pound sterling is involved, the same shall be taken and estimated at five dollars. And in order to discourage the fictitious par of exchange of four dollars fifty-four cents, or four dollars and four mills of a dollar to the pound sterling, which has heretofore been used among merchants,

Be it further enacted, That after the 1st day of January next an additional tax of one-tenth per cent. be imposed upon all transactions of exchange, or of a commercial nature, in which such fictitious par of exchange, or any other par of exchange than five dollars to the pound sterling shall be used to be returned, levied and collected in the same manner as other internal taxes and duties are, or shall be, by law directed to be returned, levied and collected.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR IDAHO.

Mr. YATES, from the Committee on Territories, reported, with amendments, the bill to provide for a government for the Territory of Idaho.

AN INDIAN BILL.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation, which was passed.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, under the act of '66. It authorizes the employment of additional clerks and additional office accommodations, &c. After debate, the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

IMPEACHMENT.

Pending the consideration, at 1 o'clock the Clerk of the House appeared and announced the appointment of the Managers on the part of the House to conduct the impeachment, with directions to carry the articles to the Senate for their maintenance.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following order, on behalf of the Select Committee of Seven, on the question of impeachment:

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the Managers appointed by the House of Representatives, to carry to the Senate articles of impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States*, which was adopted:

THE SHERMAN FUNDING BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Senate took up the bill to fund the national debt, and for the conversion of United States notes. The question was on the substitute, reported by Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORRILL took the floor in opposition to the bill, and in reply to Mr. SHERMAN's speech of last week.

He thought the most important things to the welfare of the country at this time were, first, a reduction of expenditure as low as possible; second, a reduction of taxation, leaving it only certain that something shall be paid annually on the national debt; third, some measure looking to the speedy resumption of specie payment; fourth, an extension of the National Banking system so as to accommodate all sections when United States notes are retired or specie payments resumed; fifth, a new loan to absorb the national debt, at a lower rate of interest. He approved of the provision in the bill for a loan at a lower rate of interest, but he denied that it could be carried by threats; that without it their condition would be worse. He would rather prop up the public credit with faith and good works than stab in its vulnerable part. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) had claimed that there is a reasonable doubt whether we have not the right to pay the Five-twenties in greenbacks, on the ground that it would be just to redeem them in that way, provided the greenbacks were of the same value as when they were issued; that as there was a contract under which they were issued limiting greenbacks to the amount then authorized, any increase to pay them off in such currency would be a violation of public engagements that we dare not commit, and that if this new five per cent loan be rejected he would vote to redeem the Five-twenties in greenbacks. These declarations might alarm the timid holders of bonds and so excite a glut of sales. He (Mr. MORRILL) did not see the potency of the threat, if they could be rightfully paid in greenbacks, and yet there was no right to issue greenbacks. Obviously four hundred millions of greenbacks would not pay one thousand million of bonds, and without repudiation greenbacks must in the end be redeemed. The party in power was always rightfully held responsible for the measures adopted by it, and the majority must be responsible for its financial policy without regard to the clamor of the opposition for inflation. He was for the right because it was right, and so as to keep them always in the wrong. Doubtless they would seize every pretext here as they had in Ohio and New Jersey to battle against the measures of the majority, but the Union could afford to frame the measures on principles that will endure, regardless of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If they want a shin-plaster candidate, said he, let them trot him out. We can do better. The proposed 5 per cent. loan would give prompt relief to the extent of seventeen or eighteen millions annually, and it was unquestionable, in view of the resources and the vast fields of enterprise in the country, whether such a large debt could be carried at a less rate than 5 per cent. at any time. It certainly could not now. The rates of interest is and must long remain higher here than in Europe. This provision would tend to consolidate loans into a permanent one of uniform value and remove immediately one-sixth of the burden of carrying the public debt. Our credit should command six per cent. at least, if all the engagements of the nation should be kept, and this being a larger loan was a full equivalent for the reduction to those seeking a permanent investment less liable to fluctuations. Five per cent., too, with the exemption from taxation, was preferable to six per cent. with a State taxation of one per cent., a privilege which the Government could not surrender to States without grave peril, that would lead to carry the debt abroad and thus lead to one of the greatest evils of absenteeism, earning money at home and spending it abroad, but beyond all they should seek to lessen the taxation. The provision of the bill for authorizing enforcements of special contracts for coin, would remove an unjust and inconvenient restriction on commerce and bring out hoarded gold, and so would the excess of paper circulation be the sooner retired and knavery no longer be sheltered by the law. The provision for the payment of a fixed amount of the debt interest and principal was, he thought, in the right direction, and would strengthen our securities. He wished there were no measures in the bill more objectionable than these. After a brief review of the difficulties which the country has surmounted, he said the Government had forced the people to accept one-sixth of the entire indebtedness in promises to pay without interest; the holders of which could contract a debt in gold, and then legally tender them in return. The danger was that a loan, so cheaply made, would never be diminished, but increased. The increased volume of currency that had contributed to the success of the country, was tending to a condition from which there would be no outlet until it was worth no more than a continental demand. The danger was that having banished gold from use for seven years we should banish it entirely; that the taxation which has so long supported the immense circulation can never be diminished because of an unwillingness to replace any portion of the circulation with gold and silver. The fifth section of the bill, relative to the conversion of bonds and Legal-tender notes was certainly an experiment, and while feeling diffident about expressing an opinion adverse to that of a majority of the Finance Committee, he could not ignore the possibility that it may be hazardous to predict the practical results of this newborn oscillating, reciprocating contrivance. He could not welcome the proposition, because under it we were never to approach any nearer to specie payments than we are now. They might take United States notes to the Treasury, and get not specie, but bonds; or they might carry bonds there and get not specie, but notes. It looked like a long farewell to anything but paper money. His second objection was that it is a positive authorization of an increased issue of United States notes to the extent of $44,000,000, equal to the old United States Bank. The stereotyped argument in favor of expansion was that it will make money abundant and lower the rate of interest. The fallacy of this appeared by a comparison of the money markets of the country as they stand now, and as they stood one year ago. Fortunately, the Secretary of the Treasury was not arrested in his policy until some contraction had been secured; but money is now much more plentiful at all points, and the rate of interest less by fully one-third or one-half. Nor have banking facilities been curtailed, but actually enlarged, as the report of the banks for January, 1868, shows. The loans and discounts, too, have been over $665,000,000, while in April, 1866, they were only $545,000,000. These facts utterly demolish the whole theory of the expansionists. It might be that we need more paper money. It would certainly be very convenient to him (Mr. MORRILL) to add more to his stock, but as a legislator he must adhere to the old-fashioned idea that when gold is at a high premium above paper money we have too much of the latter in circulation and too little of the former. He knew that the war had enlarged our ideas, and that the American eagle disdains his narrow coop on our coin and spreads himself a very condor on greenbacks. The magical effects of paper money would be maintained by the preachers of the new gospel, but we are likely to enjoy its exclusive monopoly, but no other nation will copy our example except as the direst necessity. A third, and fatal objection was, its effect will be to reduce the value of United States bonds, which, so long as they can be had at any time at par for legal tenders, will not bring more in the hands of individuals, and one of the strongest motives for the purchase of bonds will be thus extinguished. Should this bill be passed it would at once reduce the price of bonds to par and keep them there, or with only a fractional difference. To thus strike down the value of property to the extent of $100,000,000 or $150,000,000 would be felt to be severe, productive of no possible benefit, and justified by no adequate excuse. A redemption of legal-tender notes in paper is no redemption, because they are not to stay redeemed. It is argued that this invention of the vibratory power to change legal tenders into bonds, and *vice versa*, will give us the exact amount of currency needed at all points, winding up in one place and unwinding in another. But now any person holding bonds who wants currency for them can get it anywhere with eight per cent. premium, whereas, if this bill become a law, he will be able to get dollar for dollar.

Mr. MORRILL continued, arguing that the effect of the bill would be expansion, and not contraction, and contended that there were no inducements to cause the investment in the new bonds of temporary surpluses of banks, which could employ their money to better advantage otherwise. He then criticised the bill reported by Mr. HENDERSON, saying it ended with a proviso which, like the postscript of ladies' letters, was most important of all, and quite suggestive of the propriety of those ominous words, "Please burn as soon as read." He meant to refer to the illimitable expansion lurking in the proviso, which declares that whenever the amount of United States notes and National Bank notes combined shall be in excess of $700,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to retire United States notes to the amount of such excess until the whole amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to $250,000,000. He said the first part of the bill opened with the door to expansion by permitting unrestricted banking, providing for an immediate increase of circulation from $656,000,000, which was the amount of United States notes and National Bank notes to $700,000,000, and this proviso would allow the issue of National Bank notes upon the deposit of bonds wholly without limit. After the point was reached, when the Secretary, by its terms, was no longer required to cancel United States notes, he contended that if this system of free banking did not prove inoperative, there would be no legal or practical barriers, against twice or thrice the amount of currency now afloat. He thought the substitution by National Banks of the bonds proposed for those now held should be left optional; at all events, the provision would be nugatory, as, if those now held should be worth more, they would be sold for the premium, and the new ones purchased at par. He denied that the mass of the bank stock and United States bonds was held by capitalists. The average amount owned by each stockholder of the National Banks was $1,687. Mr. MORRILL also gave a statement of the Seven-thirty loan, which, he said, afforded the strongest evidence that it was mostly held by persons of moderate means. He thought that any extraordinary gains by the National Banks were to be attributed solely to deposits and the incidents of the suspension of specie payment. It was better, if they could not improve their condition, to show no more bustling activity with but questionable results. Mr. MORRILL, after condemning the bill as an attempt to steer with every tide, concluded with a hopeful view of the future, should a better financial policy prevail.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

A reply was received from the Secretary of War to the resolution of inquiry whether any and what military districts have been established in the District of Columbia, with the numbers, names, rank and duty of officers, and the expense involved; also, whether officers have been detailed for duties other than military, and if so, under what law or by what authority it is authorized. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Standing Rules of the Senate.

After coming out of Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES presented petitions from D. and H. STEARNS, and others; HARVEY ARNOLD, and others, and J. L. PECK, and others, praying for relief from oppressive and ruinous taxation.

Mr. LAFLIN presented a petition of S. B. UPHAM, J. A. SPEARMAN, and others, of Jefferson County, N. Y., in favor of the reduction of taxes, and economy of public expenditures.

Mr. GRISWOLD presented a remonstrance from the cigar manufacturers and makers of the Fifteenth Congressional District of New-York against placing revenue stamps on cigars.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular order of business in the morning hour (the order of Monday being transferred to this day,) to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows;

By Mr. BLAIN, of Maine—To rebuild the levee on the east bank of the Mississippi River, and to reclaim the land in the Yazoo Basin. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ELIOT—Concerning the Solicitor and Naval Advocate General, directing him to have filed and recorded the proceedings of all naval courts, all orders of the Secretary of the Navy relating thereto, all acts done in pursuance therewith, and all punishments inflicted on naval officers not in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ELIOT in behalf of colleague, Mr. BOUTWELL, attending to the impeachment business—To incorporate the Chamber of Life Insurance in the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. MILLER—For the encouragement and protection of all the industrial interests of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also requiring the impeachment proceedings to be expedited. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

By Mr. HOOPER—To regulate the public debt. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill provides as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the passage of this act, all authority under any existing laws to issue bonds, Treasury notes, or other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, shall cease and determine, provided that nothing herein shall prevent the conversion of Treasury notes, known as Seven-thirties, into the Five-twenty bonds, nor the conversion of Compound-interest notes into the Three Per Cent certificates of the temporary loan, nor the issue of bonds or subsidy to certain railroad companies, as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish monthly a detailed statement of the public debt at the close of each month, in which statement all the bonds and other obligations of the United States issued from the Treasury Department, payable after the year in which such statement is made, including the amount of Seven-thirty Treasury Notes convertible into Five-twenty Bonds, but not including the amount of subsidy bonds issued to railroad companies, shall be classed as the "funded debt." The United States Notes and the National Notes issued for circulation as money shall be classed as the "currency debt.", The three per cent. certificates of the temporary loans shall be classed as the "temporary loan debt," and all the debt that is passed due, or that will be payable within the year, stating the same in detail, shall be classed as the matured debt, and the interest shall cease on such matured debt when it becomes due, and the same shall be paid on presentation at the Treasury. Such statement shall also contain the amount outstanding of the subsidy bonds issued to railroad companies and the amount of coin, less the amount outstanding of gold certificates and the amount of currency in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH—An act supplementary to the act of July 24, 1866, to aid in the construction of telegraph wires and to secure to the Government the use thereof for postal, military and other purposes. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

The bill merely provides for the punishment of offences against the property, &c., of telegraph companies.

By Mr. MORRILL—To modify the warehousing system. Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

By Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania—To increase by twenty per cent. the present import duties on wines, spirits, and manufactures of iron, cotton, wool and silk, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAUM—To aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad, from Cairo, Ill., to the Rio Grande: to authorize the consolidation of certain railroad companies, and to provide homesteads for the laborers on such roads, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. COOK—To amend the act of Feb. 26, 1845, extending the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts in certain cases on the lakes and navigable waters connecting therewith, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. DRIGGS—Concerning certain lands granted to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road to Lake Superior. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ALLISON—To authorize the sale of a reservation of public lands in Dubuque, Iowa. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE—Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in reference to the project of connecting by a navigable channel through the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers the waters of the Mississippi River with the waters of Lake Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SAWYER—A memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature, in reference to a road to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HIGBY—Resolutions of the California Legislature for the establishment of schools of mines. To the Committee on Mining.

By Mr. DONNELLY—To create an additional land district in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—To dissolve the Commission authorized by act of July 20, 1867, to establish peace with hostile Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART—To amend the act for the better security of passengers by steam vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The call being completed, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution referred last Tuesday, by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, reciting that the public welfare demands that the pecuniary obligations of the United States shall be kept within the narrowest limits consistent with the necessary requirements of the Government; and declaring that it is not expedient at this time to enlarge such obligations by extending aid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or to any other company, by giving, beyond the terms of the existing laws, subsidies of the United States Bonds, or by guaranteeing the payment of any stock, or other liabilities of such company, or of any corporation, and ordering that the Committees of the House shall report no bill this session in conflict with the resolution.

Mr. SCHOFIELD remarked that it was a very important resolution, and he hoped there would be a full vote on it.

Mr. MUNGER moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to—yeas 78, nays 44.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Beck, Bromwell, Burr, Cake, Churchill, Clark of Kansas, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Golladay, Gravely, Griswold, Higby, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Kelley, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lincoln, Loan, Lynch, Mallory, Marvin, McCarthy, McClurg, McCormick, Miller, Morrell, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Nicholson, O'Neill, Paine, Perham, Peters, Plants, Poland, Pomeroy, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Sitgreaves, Smith, Starkweather, Stewart, Taffe, Thomas, Trimble of Tennessee, Twitchel, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyck, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Beatty, Brooks, Broomall, Cary, Chanler, Cobb, Coburn, Cooke, Cornell, Cullom, Eckley, Getz, Glossbrenner, Haight, Harding, Hill, Holman, Humphrey, Hunter, Julian, Kerr, Lawrence of Ohio, Loughridge, Mercer, Moore, Niblack, Orth, Pike, Paisley, Ross, Scofield, Shanks, Spalding, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taber, Taylor, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Trump, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Welcker, Wilson of Iowa. Total, 44.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to regulate the rates to be charged for freight by railroads engaged in commerce between different States of the Union, which was adopted.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO CLERKS.

Mr. PRICE offered a resolution to give 20 per cent. additional pay to the clerks of the House Committees, which was adopted.

POLITICAL STATUS OF TEXAS.

Mr. LOAN offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report in reference to the political status of Texas. During its consideration the morning hour expired, and the resolution went over until next Monday.

THE DEMOCRATIC IMPEACHMENT PROTEST.

The House then resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, pending at the adjournment of yesterday, to suspend the rules, so that he might have read and placed on the journal the protest of the Democratic members, as published in yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said, if the House would permit the communication to be read, he would not ask the yeas and nays on the suspension of the rules.

Mr. KELLY objected.

Mr. ELDRIDGE insisted that it was right.

The Speaker ruled otherwise, and referred to a decision by Mr. FILLMORE in the Senate in 1850, stating that there never has been a case since the formation of the Government where a protest was entered on the journal of the Senate, but that an attempt to authorize it to be done had been made at an early period and had been refused.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that the paper was in print in the morning papers, and that it was a mere tirade against Congress, a condemnation of speeches made in the House by gentlemen on the other side.

The Speaker said that the paper was not before the House, and, therefore, it was not right to characterize it.

The rules were not suspended; yeas 46, nays 84, the Speaker voting aye in order to let the paper be read.

Mr. ELDRIDGE stated that since the paper had been presented, yesterday, two additional names had been signed to it, those of Messrs. WOOD and MORRISSEY, of New-York. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. DAWES suggested that the paper might be read at the Clerk's desk, provided its statements, which appeared to him to be of truth, might be answered. He for one was not unwilling to meet any of the suggestions or charges contained in it.

[Several Republican members—It needs no answer.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he had no objection to that.

Mr. DAWES moved that the rule be suspended for that purpose.

The vote being taken it appeared to be largely against the motion.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. DAWES remarked that he did not wish to antagonize his friends, but he did not think it exactly frank on their part to shrink from any such statement, and he for one was ready to meet it. He withdrew the motion.

AID TO CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating money in support of the benevolent and in aid of the charitable societies in the District of Columbia. Made the special order for the 11th inst.

It appropriates for the Government Hospital for the Insane $80,500; for completing the Main Hospital Building edifice $70,500; for the purchase of forty-eight acres for it $23,800; for the Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb $5,600; for the purchase of land and erecting a building in place of that now used $60,000; for the completion of Providence Hospital $35,000; for the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum $10,000. Total $246,100.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented executive communications, which were referred as follows:

From the Attorney-General, relative to counsel employed by him as assistants to the District-Attorney, &c.

From the Board of Managers of the National Asylum Fund for Volunteer Soldiers.

From the Secretary of the Interior, relative to claims for Indian spoliation.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, with a letter from the Director of the Mint, relative to covering certain moneys into the Treasury.

From the Postmaster-General, in relation to pay to railroads between Baltimore and New-York.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, with a report of the Commission on Life Saving Inventions.

MEMORIALS, REMONSTRANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STEWART presented memorials of the Commissioners appointed to select plans for the New-York Post-office and United States Courts, in relation to the completion of the working drawings and plans, and the superintendence of the construction of the building.

Mr. TAYLOR presented remonstrances from the printers and bookbinders of Philadelphia against the passage of the International Copyright law.

Mr. KELLEY presented the remonstrances of the journeymen cigar-makers and manufacturers of cigars in the Fourth District of Philadelphia, against a law requiring a stamp to be attached to each cigar.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a resolution of the Philadelphia City Council, urging Congress to exempt the city iceboat from United States taxes.

The Speaker presented a message from the Senate informing the House that the Senate is ready to receive the managers appointed by the House of Representatives to carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment against the President. The message was entered in the Journal.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAINE explained the bill. He said the Appropriation bill now under consideration calls for $19,515,000 for the ordinary service of the Post-office Department for the ensuing fiscal year, and for $745,000 for foreign mail transportation under special contract with certain steamship companies. The latter item is by special appropriation, and is not to be confused with the proper and ordinary expenditures of the Department. The ordinary receipts of the Department for the same period are estimated, in gross, at $16,700,000, making a deficiency of $2,815,000 to be provided for from the general Treasury. Of this amount, two millions are already to the credit of the Post-office Department, in undrawn balances of prior appropriations. So that we are called upon in this bill to appropriate in round numbers $800,000 to supply the estimated deficit. The receipts may possibly outrun the estimates of the Department, in which event the deficit will of course be correspondingly reduced. It is quite possible on the other hand that the express may increase somewhat, but it is believed that the entire deficit for the ordinary expenses of the Department will not exceed three millions of dollars. It has only been at rare intervals that the ordinary receipts of the Post-office Department have been sufficient to meet its expenditures. The most conspicuous of these periods was the last three years of the recent war, in each of which a positive surplus was realized, amounting in the closing year to more than $1,500,000. For the eight years preceding those I have just named the deficiencies were very large, amounting each year as follows: 1855, $2,626,206 16; 1856, $2,787,046 50; 1857, $3,453,718 40; 1858, $4,543,843 70; 1859, $6,996,009 26; 1860, $5,656,705 49; 1861, $4,557,462 71; 1862, $2,112,814 57. The Southern States having revolted in 1861, and the mail service therein being discontinued, and the long and expensive routes in the Southwestern Territories being broken up, the Department was relieved of a very great outlay. The very first year of the war the expenses of mail transportation were largely decreased, and for the remaining three years, the year being counted as terminating June 30, a positive surplus was realized as follows: 1863, $549,582 75; 1864, $493,407 58; 1865, $1,561,430 42. During the last-named year the Department began to restore the service to the Southern States, and the expense was thereby at once enormously increased over the corresponding receipts. Very lengthy and expensive routes are also added, and are continually being added, in the new States and territories west of the Mississippi River; and from the operation of these two causes the Department has been compelled to undertake burdens without realizing the means from the postal service to sustain them. The consequence was that for the year 1866 the deficit was $965,093 09, and during 1867 the deficit was $1,906,789 92. We cannot as yet accurately determine the deficit for 1868, but it is presumed that it will be above $2,500,000. Were the Southern States and the new States and Territories west of the Mississippi excluded from the account, the postal service would annually result in paying a net revenue to the Government. In some of the States the receipts very largely exceed the expenditures. This is the case in all the New-England States except Vermont, which shows a small deficit; but as an aggregate the New England receipts exceed the expenditures by more than $700,000; in New-York by nearly two millions of dollars; in Pennsylvania by nearly half a million of dollars. Among the Western States, Illinois shows the best account, exhibiting an excess of receipts amounting to more than three hundred thousand dollars. But I need not produce these details further, unless in the progress of the bill some gentleman should desire more specific information on any of its items. It is quite evident to the most casual observer, that if we should limit our postal service at any given point, the receipts would very surely and very rapidly overtake and out-run the expenditures. But an economy of that kind is precisely what we cannot afford, and it is the highest of public expediency to devote the surplus postal receipts in the densely settled sections of our country to furnishing mail facilities to the frontier population of our distant Territories, and the sparse population of the Southern States. The Post-Office Department affords the best index to the progress of our own country in it material, social and intellectual development. While it should be administered with liberality to all sections, justice requires now that it should be placed and maintained on a self-supporting basis; and while Congress ought not to look at it as a source of revenue, it should, if possible, be placed where no appropriation will even be demanded from the general Treasury.

After Mr. BLAINE's speech, after considerable discussion, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was then passed.

RELIEF TO EXPORTERS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits, the same as reported by him at the close of the proceedings of last Friday. After explanation and discussion, the bill was passed.

A NEW IMPEACHMENT ARTICLE.

At 3:15 o'clock Mr. BUTLER rose and reported from the Managers of Impeachment the additional article, which was offered by him yesterday and rejected, remarking that there was but one dissentient voice upon it among the Managers, and that it had only failed yesterday on account of want of time.

[The article referred to was printed in full in the TIMES of yesterday.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that the managers had no right to report articles of impeachment, as the House had appointed a committee for that purpose.

The Speaker overruled the point of order on two grounds, the principal one being that any member had a right, as a question of the highest privilege, to present articles of impeachment.

Mr. BUTLER addressed the House in support of the article. A precedent for it was to be found in the impeachment of Judge SAMUEL CHASE, against whom an article framed as this article is, was presented and received more votes sustaining it than any other article on which he had been tried. He understood what the difficulty had been in the House yesterday on this article. It was a fear lest the trial might be protracted; first, by the attempt to prove the averment, and second, by the calling of a large number of witnesses for the defence on the part of the House, they should only have to call the stenographers with their notes, who reported the speeches. These men were known and could easily be produced. On the part of the President he could only call persons to show that he did not say the things alleged against him. Therefore there could be no delay. The managers would have the thing all in their own hands. They had a right to strike out any article, or to decline presenting proofs to sustain it. This article was therefore within the precedent. It was an article that struck the mind of any one, who read it, and there could be no doubt of its truth. There could be no doubt of the President's having used blasphemous and unholy language in addressing a jeering, drunken crowd.

Mr. GARFIELD said he noticed that by the rules adopted in the Senate each member of the Senate would have a right to speak ten minutes on every interlocutory question and motion, and suggested whether that might not protract the trial to an unlimited extent. If so, he should certainly be opposed to this article.

Mr. BUTLER replied that in regard to the admissibility of the evidence there was but one question: that was to prove the words. It would be observed that the article did not allege the falsity of the words, because, in his judgment it was not according to the dignity of the House or of the Senate to try the question of truth or falsehood of any accusation against Congress as an unconstitutional body. The gravamen of the article was, if the words were spoken at all, whether true or false, that any man should be so vile as to use such language, and especially that a President of the United States should do so. The moment this article was made the foundation for delay it would be competent for the managers to withdraw it or to offer no proof of it.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that they could withdraw parts of it.

Mr. BUTLER assented, adding that it contained three specifications, and that it was so drawn up with that view.

Mr. MUNGEN, rising to a question of order, denied that the managers had a right to withdraw an article adopted by the House.

The Speaker declined to entertain the point of order, as it was not a question before the House.

Mr. GETZ asked whether it would be in order to inquire whether the attacks of the President upon Congress had been half as scandalous and indecent as the attacks of Congress upon the President.

The Speaker said it would be, if the gentleman had the floor to make the inquiry.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE stated that he was opposed to the article for two reasons, the first being that if the President were put on his trial under it, it would take a length of time, if his counsel should desire to consume time equal to that occupied in the trial of WARREN HASTINGS; and the second being that it charged no crime, but only utterances that were indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States. There were but two classes of offences on which conviction could be had. They were high crimes and misdemeanors, and neither were charged in this article. It was not a crime for the President to make remarks while he was "swinging around the circle" that might be distasteful to Congress or improper for him to make; hence he believed there was nothing in the article on which a conviction could be had. He had yet to learn that the President, or any civil officer, could be impeached except for a high crime or misdemeanor, and he only asked that the article should be so framed that a Court of impeachment could entertain it.

Mr. BUTLER expressed his satisfaction that that old doctrine, which he had supposed dead and buried, that the President could only be impeached for a crime or misdemeanor, had been again resurrected in order that he might get a fair lick at it. [Laughter.] The proposition was that for the lowest degree of indictable crime—to wit.: assault and battery and selling liquor without license—the President could be impeached; but that he could not be

Could not be impeached when he usurped the liberties of the people because no indictment lay against that. The proposition was that the President might be impeached for selling liquor without license, but could not be impeached for getting into a carriage and riding up and down Pennsylvania-avenue with two bad women, one on each side of him, reeling drunk, for he knew of no statute against that. He would inform the gentleman from Vermont (WOODBRIDGE) that this article did not charge that the President brought himself into ridicule and contempt (that he was welcome to do) but that he brought the high office which he fills, not occupies, into sovereign disgrace, ridicule and contempt, so that it was hardly respectable for a decent man to fill hereafter. Was not that an impeachable misdemeanor? He did not stand on his own word alone, but on the authority of Judge STORY, who used these words about impeachment: "It is a proceeding, probably the fairest that could be devised, by which the people, through the action of that branch of the Government which more directly and fully represents them, call in question the fitness of their public officers and dismiss them if unfit." He would like to see anybody in the House or in the country, who was on their side, vote that ANDREW JOHNSON was a fit man to be President of the United States.

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER—There's logic for you.

Mr. BUTLER proceeded to say that the article had been drawn directly within the precedent in Judge CHASE's case, and that none of the great lawyers who helped Judge CHASE, comprising Mr. WIRT, ventured to say that the article, if proved, was not a misdemeanor within the meaning of the Constitution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether the opinion cited from Judge STORY was not in direct conflict with the decision of the United States Supreme Court on that very point.

Mr. BUTLER answered: Decidedly, no; adding that the United States Supreme Court had never decided that question, nor had it the jurisdiction to decide it. That great question was to be decided first by the House of Representatives and then by the Senate, sitting in its judicial capacity. If the Supreme Court undertook to decide its decision should be brushed away as a cobweb; for the Judges of that Supreme Court were themselves liable to be adjudicated upon by that higher Court, the Senate of the United States. The articles already adopted presented only the bone and the sinew of the offences of ANDREW JOHNSON. He wanted to clothe that bone and sinew with flesh and blood, and to show him before the country as the quivering sinner that he is, so that hereafter, when posterity came to examine the proceedings, it might not have cause to wonder that the only offence charged against ANDREW JOHNSON was a merely technical one. He would have him go down to posterity as the representative man of this age, with a label upon him that would stick to him through all time.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, another of the managers, stated that he himself was the member referred to by Mr. BUTLER as dissenting from the reporting of this article. He believes that the case embraced in the articles adopted yesterday was one on which ANDREW JOHNSON could be convicted and deposed from office. It must be recollected that while the House controlled the present proceedings, it could not control the proceedings before the Senate. The House could not determine what question the defence might raise; how many it might raise; what time might be taken up in their consideration; what witnesses it might produce; what testimony it might introduce; all that was to be determined by the Court. As to the Chase case being a precedent for the article, did not the gentleman from Massachusetts remember that that case resulted in an acquittal? If it was worth anything at all, therefore, it was worth something as a warning, not to try in this case what had failed in that. There was this other distinction between the two cases—the utterances from Judge CHASE had come from his lips while he was sitting on the bench presiding as a Justice over the United States Court, not his utterances from the steps or balcony of some hotel in the city of St. Louis. It was nowhere alleged that the President's utterances, reprehensible as they were outrageous, improper, and in some instances infamous, were spoken by him while he was discharging the duties of his office, as were those of Judge CHASE. The House knew his (WILSON's) views with reference to the law governing impeachments, but he was willing to let the case go to the Court, in order that the doctrine might be settled; but he begged the House to remember that under the article now proposed counsel for the defence might prolong the case indefinitely, unless the article was withdrawn as suggested. But would the gentleman (BUTLER) withdraw it if he did not believe that there would be remaining in the case enough to convict the President? and, if he believed so, why load down the record with this additional article?

Mr. BUTLER replied to Mr. WILSON's argument. He held that though a Judge was only in his official position while on the bench, the President was in his whether on the balcony of a St. Louis hotel or in the east room of the White House. He reminded the House that Judge HUMPHREY, of Tennessee, had been impeached on the complaint of ANDREW JOHNSON himself, for a political speech delivered on the stump before the war, before Fort Sumter was fired upon, before South Carolina seceded.

Mr. WILSON begged to correct the gentleman. The speech in question had been made after the passage of the ordinance of secession of South Carolina, and after South Carolina had levied war against the United States.

Mr. BUTLER suggested the inquiry in Latin, *quis custodict custodies*—who shall correct the corrector, who shall keep the keeper?—and he denied that on the 19th of December, 1860, when Judge HUMPHREY made the speech for which he was impeached, there was war between the United States and South Carolina. As to the case of Judge CHASE, the article similar to that now before the House was the one which got the most votes for conviction, and was the only article on which the vote was not a strictly party one. He did not think his friend from Iowa would have objected to this article if he had not about him the lingering ghost of his doctrine about indictment. He trusted the House would sustain the action of the manager in reporting this article, and also in other articles which they were prepared to report.

Mr. LOGAN argued in favor of adopting the article. It was not always that a man was convicted on every count in an indictment, and he supposed there was not a lawyer in the House who would say that he ever knew a conviction to fail because there were too many counts in the indictment. He thought ANDREW JOHNSON could be convicted on the articles already adopted, but others might have a different opinion; and certainly the adoption of the proposed article would not facilitate his acquittal. He could not therefore see the possible injury that it could do. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. WILSON) was a good lawyer—a technical lawyer—and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, but he deemed it strange that a man should become so technical that everything must be judged in the House to be the law exactly as he lays it down, or else that it can not be law. If conviction could be had, as he believed it would be, on the articles already adopted, additional articles could do no harm; but if he were not to be convicted on those already adopted, and if no others were adopted, then the impeachment would be a failure entirely. Hence he approved of adopting the additional articles, and he hoped they would be adopted by the House.

The previous question was then moved and seconded, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on adopting the article reported as "Article 10."

The article was adopted, yeas 87, nays 41; the only Republicans voting in the negative being Messrs. Ashley, (Nevada,) Coburn, Griswold, Laflin, Mallory, Marvin, Pomeroy, Smith, Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Windom and Woodbridge.

STILL ANOTHER ARTICLE.

Mr. BINGHAM then offered the following as an additional article, saying that it had received the unanimous vote of the managers, and he moved the previous question on its adoption:

ART. 11. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, *President* of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to wit, on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States, authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative powers under the same, but, on the contrary was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same; and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and in pursuance of said declaration, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, afterwards, to wit.: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully, and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he shall prevent EDWIN M. STANTON from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension theretofore made by said ANDREW JOHNSON of said EDWIN M. STANTON from said office of Secretary for the Department of War; and also, by further unlawfully devising and contriving and attempting to devise and contrive means, then and there, to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867; and also to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867; whereby the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then, to wit: On the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Mr. BROOKS inquired whether that article was printed.

The Speaker stated it was not.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that after all it was just about as well to vote on it without its being printed. It really made no difference what was in it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that his protest would come in appropriately at this point. If it was not true this morning, the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. DAWES,) would not deny that it was true now. He asked that the article be again read,

Mr. KELSEY objected.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he did not know it was important to have it read. It was only a matter of impeachment.

The article was adopted—yeas 109, nays 40; a strict party vote, as the votes yesterday.

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BINGHAM then reported two resolutions—one directing that the articles of impeachment be exhibited in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people, and be carried to the Senate by the managers; the other authorizing the managers to appoint a clerk and messenger to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. JENCKES offered as an additional article the one offered by him yesterday.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested in derision that he also had an article of impeachment to offer.

Without taking a vote on Mr. JENCKE's proposition the House, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—The Members Storm-Bound — Bills Signed—Gov. Fenton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 3.

The attendance in both branches is thin to-day—only 71 members being present in the Assembly, and 17 in the Senate.

A large number of members are storm-bound, with little prospect of being able to put in an appearance for the next two days.

In consequence of the scant attendance, only bills of little interest were taken up. Nothing was finally acted on in the Senate, bills being read over and laid aside.

The Senate Committee on Commerce reported the Highland Bridge bill for the consideration of the Senate. A favorable report from at least a majority of the Committee has been heretofore anticipated.

BILLS SIGNED.

Since the recess, the following bills have been signed by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State:

FEB. 15—11. An act to provide for the election of an additional Justice of the Peace in the City of Syracuse.

FEB. 28—12. An act to legalize certain bounds of the village of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler, and to provide for the payment of the same.

13. An act to provide means for the construction and completion of the Court-house, Clerk's office and jail at Little Valley, in the County of Cattaraugus, and to amend the first section of chapter 566 of the laws of 1867.

14. An act to authorize the town of Malone, in the County of Franklin, to aid the village school district of said town in completing and furnishing the new school-house and grading the grounds.

15. An act to found a Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York.

16. An act to amend the charter of the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Only sixteen bills passed to be statutes in two full months, and the Governor with nothing to do with himself but be affable to chance callers, candidates for appointments, (whom he invariably asks to come again,) local politicians from the rural districts, (who are certain to have an invitation for a second call,) telling of the present *status*, and seeking advice for future guidance. As the Governor excels in this branch of the duties of the Executive Chamber, it is to be hoped the Legislature will continue to the end not to send a lot of bills, to his distraction from the suavities of the Executive office and the detriment of the State, which always suffers when the Executive Chamber is crowded with bills, and the thousand and one who importune the Governor for his approval.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 3.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To incorporate the Catskill Savings Bank.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—For the consideration of the Senate, authorizing the construction of bridges across the Hudson River at the Highlands.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved that the Comptroller be requested to report to the Senate the names of such corporations as have neglected, or refused to reply to the resolution of the Senate, asking for a detailed statement of their business and affairs. He stated five or six hundred corporations have responded, but there are three or four hundred that have not, and a few of these positively refuse, saying they regard the inquiries impertinent. Two or three of the principal railroad companies and express companies have not yet reported.

Mr. CROWLEY reminded the Senator that there is no legal force, in a simple resolution of the Senate, to compel a reply. Where a response is refused, an act of the Legislature is necessary.

Mr. O'DONNELL thought the Senator's opinion correct, but he would first give these corporations ample time to respond to the resolution, and then it will not be difficult to force those that refuse to comply.

Mr. KENNEDY inquired whether it was expected that National Banks would respond to this resolution.

Mr. O'DONNELL replied that it was so far as they exist or act under the laws of this State.

Mr. KENNEDY knew of National Banks that thought they were under no obligation to make the report.

The resolution was then laid on the table, to be called up in a few days.

THIRD READING.

A bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Brooklyn, for Navy-yard purposes, was ordered to a third reading.

Also, a bill relative to ordinances and contracts for street pavements in New-York.

Also, a bill incorporating the Jerauld Female Educational Institution, of Niagara Falls.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GENET introduced bills incorporating the Union Savings Bank, and the Yorkville and Astoria Horse Railroad Company.

Mr. O'DONNELL introduced a bill incorporating the Northern Hydraulic Company. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THE THIRD READING.

To prevent street railroads in New-York from obstructing the streets by the removal of snow from their tracks.

To authorize the City of Oswego to borrow money.

To revise and amend the Buffalo City Charter.

To revise the charter of the Ithaca Savings Bank.

To amend the act relative to the assignment of property for the benefit of creditors.

To change the name of the National Travelers' Insurance Company to Metropolitan Insurance Company.

Recess to 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MULLER introduced a bill to regulate the sale of railway tickets and to prevent payment of money to conductors on cars.

Mr. JACOBS gave notice that he should call up the resolution relative to the impeachment of Canal Commissioner DORN, on Thursday morning next.

BILLS PASSED TO A THIRD READING.

To provide for a stenographer for Kings County courts.

To incorporate the Continental Hall Company, Brooklyn.

To amend the act authorizing the taxation of the stockholders of banks so as to secure exemptions the same as for other personal property.

To organize and establish a police force for the City of Schenectady.

The Speaker presented the report of the Commissioners to build a market in the Eighteenth Ward, New-York.

Adjourned.

New-York Municipal Elections—The Result in Various Cities.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, March 3.

J. THOMAS SPRIGGS (Democrat) was elected Mayor to-day by 487 majority. The Democrats also elected the City Attorney and Justice. The Republicans elect the Treasurer by 99 majority, and the Overseer of the Poor by 1,333 majority. Of seven Aldermen and Supervisors the Democrats elect four and the Republicans three. The Council remains Democratic, as last year.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, March 3.

STEPHEN MCDONALD (Democrat) was elected Mayor to-day by 205 majority. The new Common Council will be a tie. Four of the six Supervisors elected are Republicans.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, March 3.

The charter election in this city to-day resulted in a decided triumph for the Democratic Party. HENRY C. FISH was reëlected Mayor by 888 majority, a gain of 492 from his majority last year. P. MCINTYRE, Justice, was reëlected by about 300 majority. The Democrats elected nine of the fourteen Aldermen and Supervisors.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, March 3.

At the charter election held in this city to-day, the Republican candidate for Mayor, CHARLES NORTH, and three Republican Aldermen out of the four were elected.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, March 3.

JAMES E. TYLER (Republican) was elected Mayor to-day by 417 majority. The Republican City and Ward tickets were elected.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Tuesday, March 3.

At the town meeting at Milton, to-day, the Republican ticket was elected, with the exception of the Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and one constable. H. JONES, (Republican,) for Supervisor, was elected by 33 majority.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, March 4.

The charter election took place here to-day. The Democrats elect their Mayor, Hon. MILES BEACH, by 1,395 majority. The Democratic majority on Mayor last year was 245. The Democrats gain one Alderman and three Supervisors. The Common Council will stand as follows: Democrats, 12; Republicans, 9.

The whole Democratic City ticket is elected by an average majority of over 1,400.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Monday, March 2.

R. L. GARRETTSON, Democrat, was elected Supervisor to-day by 105 majority—a Democratic gain of 304.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, March 3.

At the charter election in this city to-day the Republicans elected their Collector, Justice of the Peace, four out of the six Supervisors, and four out of the six Aldermen. The average Republican majority is about one hundred.

Street Railroads—The Action of the Late Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would not feel called on to notice the many fallacies contained in the editorial on "City Railroads" which appeared in the TIMES of Sunday last, were it not for the remarks charging that the section in the proposed constitution relating to street railroads had been inserted in the interest of those persons who contemplate filling their pockets by "crowding tracks thickly to the very houses and over sidewalks." It is a little singular, in view of the conclusion at which you have arrived, that the opposition to this section in the Convention was based upon the gound that the restrictions imposed thereby upon the Legislature would virtually prevent the building of any more street railways.

A glance at the debates will prove how utterly unfounded is the charge you make against those members by whose votes the section is question was adopted.

The original section reported by the Committee on the duties and powers of the Legislature differed from the one which was finally agreed upon in these respects; first, it required the consent of the owners of at least one-half instead of one-third, in value of the property on the street over which the road was to be constructed; and, secondly, it provided that the franchise should be sold at public auction to the bidder who would build and operate the road at the lowest rate of fare. This original section, after having been thoroughly discussed, was finally entirely rejected, on the ground principally that it would almost prohibit the building of any more street railways. The present section was subsequently offered as an amendment, and the attention of the Convention was particularly called, by the mover of it, to the fact that it differed from the section which had been formerly rejected in the particulars above alluded to, so that you will see how perfectly unfounded is the statement that "the opponents of the establishment of such roads were partially lulled to sleep by this clause securing the public sale." The present section, like the former one which had been rejected, was principally opposed, on the ground that it would interfere with the building of street-railways in the future, while those who supported it insisted that it contained only proper and salutary restrictions upon the power of the Legislature over the subject. One of the most earnest opponents of the proposed amendment made use of this language: "I think it would be for the interest of the cities if there could be a horse railway built in every street in every city of the State, so long as private capital was willing to incur the expense of establishing and maintaining them. I believe it is a necessity of our civilization, and therefore I am opposed to the reinstatement of this section, *as a restriction upon further railroads being built.*"

It is difficult to imagine how *additional* restrictions upon the power of the Legislature to grant the right to build a street-railway can operate so as to remove every constitutional impediment which now stands in the way of these grants, as you state to be the case. You must have had but a very imperfect recollection of the proposition you were criticising when you made such a statement, for I am sure it will not bear any such construction.

It is true that sometime after the section had been adopted by the Convention in its present form, and as late, I believe, as after the article had been reported by the Committee on Revision, the clause in relation to the sale of the franchise at auction was added to it; but it was struck out on the following day, seemingly on the ground that the other restrictions would prove sufficient to protect the rights of all parties interested. It is possible that the action of the Convention on this subject may have been mistaken; but I am quite sure that it was not dictated by the motives which you suggest, and which I am surprised you should have attributed, without the slightest proof, to gentlemen of high respectability, as you would no doubt admit them to be yourself, were I to give you the names of the fifty-eight members who voted for the section *in its present form*.

A MEMBER OF THE LATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

GEORGIA.

Convention Proceedings—Atlanta to be the Capital—The Republican Nominations for State Officers—The Weather, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 27, 1868.

The Reconstruction Convention settled definitely to-day that the State Capital shall be immediately removed to Atlanta, refused positively to take the Judiciary report as a whole, and determined henceforth to have evening sessions and only five-minute orations. The City Council of Atlanta, fearing the possibility of failure, improved on their first offer, and tendered free quarters for the Legislature, &c., for ten years. A few Southwestern Georgia members who do not half like the move, and think Macon should be the place if Milledgeville must be abandoned, kicked feebly, and wanted that Atlanta should positively, by legal instrument in writing, bind herself to do all she promises, before the State shall move or attempt to move. The Atlanta property owners who see another New-York growing up on Peach-tree Creek are in ecstacy. In person or by able representatives they lobbied actively, and it is predicted by Gov. Brown and others that removing the Capital has secured 20,000 votes for ratification. How true this prophecy may be cannot of course be ascertained; nor is it regarded as a matter of much moment, as under the new supplemental Reconstruction Act, if the Capital were moved to the Okefenokee swamp, the Constitution will be adopted beyond a doubt.

It was somewhat interesting, merely as a study of human nature, to see how the prospect of a rise in the value of city property in consequence of the removal of the seat of Government, rubbed off a great number of the most objectionable features of the new Constitution, and made that passably good looking which so lately was so hideously ugly. Men who a few days ago employed most emphatic language of a very anti-scriptural character to express their determination to oppose the Constitution, whatever it might be, now think that "the —— thing is not nearly as bad as they expected," and are unprepared to say how they will vote in the matter. The owners of real estate here feel so happy and hopeful, and consider themselves so much richer than they were thirty-six hours ago, it would be the height of cruelty to undeceive them or to spoil their delusion, if it be a delusion.

It is generally thought by men of sense and experience that the Judiciary Committee have reported an admirable judicial system, much better than that which has existed in Georgia for many years, and that if adopted as it stands it would materially lessen the dangers of universal negro suffrage and officeholding. Its principal conservative features are the appointment by the Governor, instead of the election by the people, of the chief judicial officers, the increase of the official term of the Judges to double its present duration, and the selection of intelligent and upright citizens as jurors, and none others. Some of the leading Radicals have in my hearing expressed their hearty approval of the report, and their willingness to accept it as it stands; but others, who desire to control the Judiciary, insist on popular elections and short terms of office, and can never agree to any clause which will deprive any colored citizen of "the inalienabe right to sit on juries." Therefore, the proposition to adopt the report as a whole was defeated by a large majority, the consideration of it line by line and word by word has been resumed, and the day of adjournment has faded away into the dim, distant future.

The two sessions per day, and five minute speeches may accelerate business, because it must be conceded that the "noblest efforts" have not been productive of good in any reasonable proportion to their length, and it is believed to a great extent that the time occupied in their delivery might have been far more profitably employed. Future editions of "Gems of American Eloquence" will be deprived of many impromptu speeches now existing in manuscript in their authors' pockets, which would otherwise have graced their pages, but beyond this injury to posterity, no serious damage is likely to result from the five minute rule. It is also provided that no member shall speak more than twice on the same subject. Hitherto gentlemen used the privilege of unrestricted debate with great freedom, and spoke frequently on every subject. However much the practice may have contributed to the public enlightenment, it did not tend to expedite matters, and expedition is now the order of the day.

It is decided that in thirty days after the Constitution is finished, it will be submitted to the popular vote, and at the same time the election for State officers, Legislature and members of Congress will be held. After the regular work of the Convention is done, it will then become a Republican nominating convention, and acting in that capacity will nominate all the Republican candidates. Mr. Blodgett, the Chairman of the State Republican Committee, favors this plan and will carry it out. As he is the chief supporter of Mr. Bullock for Governor, the Farrow party regard this move as one of great injustice to them and to the leagues, of which Mr. Farrow is the head-centre, and it is almost certain that Farrow and his leagues will array themselves in open hostility to the nominess of the Convention, unless Blodgett and Bullock strike their flag, of which there is not a shadow of a chance. The two will certainly run. "The Augusta Clique," as it is called, a majority of the members of the Convention, and perhaps a number of the leagues, will sustain Bullock through thick and thin. The leagues generally will support Farrow as the Radical Republican *par excellence*, and the best friend of the colored race. The moderate Republicans—the Union men—who favor restricted suffrage—dislike negroes being eligible to office, and oppose negro juries, but who are for reconstruction, Congress, &c., on general principles, would like to run Joshua Hill if they thought he had a chance of election. Mr. Ashburn, of Columbus, will support Mr. Ashburn with all his might on the ground that he has alone deserved the office by the manifold and multiform sufferings he endured for the Republican cause during the war. He will certainly vote for himself, but I do not hear of any one else who proposes to support him. If the Bullock men can nominate their candidate "straight out," they will of course do so. But if there is any doubt of it, they will give their strength to Hill in order to defeat Farrow. It may be that they will permit, at the outset, the triangular fight—Bullock, Hill and Farrow. Give Hill strength enough to prevent Farrow's nomination, and then drop Hill and secure the nomination of Bullock.

Gov. Brown and Gen. L. J. Gartrell, ex-member Congress, (1860,) are to stump Northern Georgia in favor of the Constitution. They maintain, I am told, that the striking out of the tenth section of the Franchise report leave the question of negro office-holding to the future Legislature, and that the Constitution does not of itself make negroes eligible to any office. They insist that the second section, which gives them "all the rights of electors," and that the report which fixes the qualification of members of the General Assembly, and which says that all citizens of the United States who have been "inhabitants of the State for six months" shall be eligible, does not permit the election of negroes. However successful these gentlemen may be in persuading the voters of Northern Georgia that their views are correct, it is certain that under the Constitution, as it now stands, negroes are eligible to office, and it is also certain that a goodly number of them will be elected to the first Legislature of Georgia. The Civil Rights bill makes the negroes citizens of the United States, and if they have reached the specified age—25 years for the Senate and 21 for the House—and have been inhabitants of the State for six months preceding the election, they are as legally eligible to either branch of the General Assembly as any man in Georgia. The negroes know this full well. They say so openly, and declare their purpose to be candidates and seek election. Most of the leading Radicals admit the fact, and almost admit that the striking out of the tenth section was a subterfuge which was devised and carried out for the sole purpose of enabling a certain well known Georgian to say that the negroes are not eligible to office and to support the Constitution, he having declared his purpose to oppose it if the negroes are allowed to hold office.

Gov. Brown and his adherents will use their influence to send the "right kind of men" from Northern Georgia to the Legislature. Messrs. Blodgett and Bullock will see to it that good men and true come from the "black belt," and the right kind and the good men and true combined will manifest their fitness, goodness and truth by electing Joseph E. Brown and Foster Blodgett as United States Senators from Georgia. Mr. Brown, if "things work right," is for Bullock for Governor. At least it is so understood. But it may be that he is not committed on this subject at present. He assisted the State in the prosecution of Timoney for the homicide of Mr. Richardson, and sought rather diligently to complicate Mr. Farrow as an accomplice. This connection, perhaps, has given rise to the rumor as to his predilection for Governor. Since last night at least half a dozen new candidates for Congress have been announced, and the cry is "still they come." Indeed, the number of men who are said to be "eminently fitted" for every place of every kind, proves incontestably that Georgia has more of the right kind of men than usually fall to the lot of States.

The news from Washington is of a disappointing nature. The Court having told Gen. Thomas to "go hence," as the telegram announces, has not fulfilled public expectation. The additional news that another *quo warranto* was in preparation is some consolation, but hardly enough to compensate for the news that McCulloch has paid Stanton's requisitions for money.

As I write the weather is fair, with some prospect of "a cold spell." It has rained almost incessantly since Monday evening, and the mud is luxuriant. It far excels in quality and quantity all the other mud on earth. Everybody here is coughing, sneezing and snuffling. Bronchial troches are in active demand, and chlorate of potash lozengers are lively, especially among impromptu orators.

I am thankful and happy to state that nobody will "give his views on the state of the country" to-night. To-morrow and every succeeding night for some time we shall have a regular verbal panorama of the state of the country from every variety of "stand points."

STONE MOUNTAIN.

VIRGINIA.

The Political Condition of Mr. Botts—The Builders and the Destroyers both Refuse Him—A Description of Joseph Cox, of Richmond—The Elective Franchise Debate, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

RICHMOND, Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

The violent speech made by John Minor Botts, last night, has been the subject of much comment, and he has been more bitterly denounced than ever by the Conservatives, and if their hatred for the man could possibly be increased, his bitter tirade against them as "rebels" has certainly intensified it. That speech, according to the general voice, was the last feather on the camel's back. The *Dispatch*, which declares that it still had some lingering hope of his political redemption, now consigns him to a five fathoms' depth of political oblivion. While, on the other hand, his remarkable speech does not seem to have given any greater satisfaction to those whom he claims as his political friends, for Mr. Hunnicutt, in his *New Nation*, dismisses all the orators of the evening in a three line editorial, which is substantially in these words: "We hope the members of the Convention and the party are satisfied with the speeches made on the occasion." This is quite expressive, and means that Mr. Hunnicutt is not prepared to yield the leadership of the party in the State into the hands of "the respectables," and that, as in August last, so in May next, he will assume the *rôle* of standard-bearer and grand-marshal of the party.

Mr. Botts damaged himself irreparably with the colored population by telling them so plainly that they were not fitted to fill the higher offices in the State, but should be content with the lowest positions. This idea met with no response from them, nor will it; for they not only aspire to the high places, but to a goodly number of all the offices in the State. But, notwithstanding all these facts, and apparently adverse circumstances—the *Dispatch* declaring that he had gone over to the negroes, and the negroes giving him again the cold shoulder, because they see his sympathies are not with them—I think Mr. Botts will survive. He will resurrect himself again by coming in contact with the clay of some political Elisha, and it will be long years ere the name of this restless spirit shall disappear from the political arena in Virginia. In the *Dispatch* of this morning he will publish a card denying that he advocated repudiation, and saying, "I utterly repudiate repudiation, and applaud the action of the Convention in voting it down." He certainly did favor the granting of homestead exemptions, and relieving them from past as well as future liabilities. To this extent, as I heard his speech, he went, and no further. Further in his speech he applauded the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, said that reconstruction would now go on, since "Moses had been manacled," and had Congress performed its duty, and impeached him a year ago, reconstruction would now be an accomplished fact. He also said that Gen. Schofield's excuse for not removing "disloyal men" and filling their places with "loyal men" was that there were not loyal white men enough in the State to fill the offices who could take the oath. If the General could not find them, he (Mr. Botts) could; and if the Commander of the District would give him authority he would engage to fill every office in the State with a loyal white man who could take the test oath—within one week, and would charge no fee for it either. "If the General cannot do it, let him appoint some one that can," were his words, which were received with applause.

MEMBERS ELECTIONEERING.

Mr. Hunnicutt this morning, in his *New Nation*, administers a severe rebuke to those members who are neglecting their duty as constitution-makers and traveling around the State electioneering for office. He says it will prove a dark blot in the political career of those gentlemen; and suggests that it might be well for them not to count their chickens too soon, but to wait and see whether we shall have any constitution or not. The sage of Lunenburg has no idea of being forestalled; and he did not foresee the legitimate consequence of Congress passing the act allowing the election for Congressmen and all State officers to take place simultaneously with that ordered for the adoption of the Constitution. That act was an unkind cut to the members of the Convention, who are all aspirants for office. It gives the office-seekers at home a chance to get the start of them—hence there are many requests for leave of absence; and it will be a wonder if the Convention should not be left without a quorum, when the time comes to adopt the Constitution as a whole. Mr. Hunnicutt truly says these members have no right to draw eight dollars a day from our impoverished treasury to electioneer upon.

THE CONVENTION.

The suffrage debate drew nigh its close to-day, and the long-suffering reporters breathe freer. After Mr. Tukey's pay had been allowed, for contesting the election of Mr. Southall, Mr. Maddox introduced a resolution declaring "that in the opinion of this Convention, under the several Reconstruction acts, the registration of voters in this State was, by the terms of those laws, and in the true intent and meaning of Congress, completed at the time of the election of delegates to this Convention," which simply aims to close the registration ordered by Gen. Schofield for the coming election on the Constitution, and it is, of course, against the interests of the whole race, a large number of whom have not yet registered. The resolution went over under the rules; as did also a resolution declaring the abolition of capital punishment in Virginia, which was offered by Mr. Morrissey, the sole representative from the Republic of Ireland in the House.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Again the question came up as to how many whites shall be disfranchised and how many blacks shall be enfranchised. As Mr. Walton, the Conservative member from Shenandoah, who had the floor, was unwell, he was allowed the floor for to-morrow—and the balance of the session was appropriated by Messrs. Toler and Cox, colored members. Mr. Toler is a very illiterate gentleman, and his speech was full of Partingtonisms. So far as I could gather from his speech, he was in favor of giving the franchise to all, including negroes and rebels. And this, too, seems to be the disposition of most of the colored men that have spoken. Dr. Hodges, known as the "venerable spectacles," went so far as to say that after 1870 he was willing to restore Lee and Jefferson Davis to all their rights. After Toler had told his story, an individual of another stamp obtained the floor.

JOSEPH COX, OF RICHMOND.

This stalwart colored representative of the prou' aristocracy of Richmond, is a very important character. He is over six feet in stature, and "built in proportion," with crisp hair, a face dark as night, and lips protuberent. As President of the "Political Aid Society," an organization numbering several hundred in the city, he wields a powerful influence, for good or for evil; and to his credit be it said, so far as I have observed his course, I believe it has generally been exerted for good—at least for peace. As the ally of Mr. Hunnicutt, he has been an invaluable auxiliary to that gentleman in organizing the blacks. He is very calm and dignified, walks slowly with an erect carriage, and does not ape the dandy in his dress, and although he smiles frequently, I do not believe he was ever known to laugh. Joseph owns considerable property, has a goodly supply of brains, is firm and determined in his purposes and secret in his workings—therefore, dangerous as a politician; and to the science of modern politics he seems to be fully devoted. In the real Hayti he would be an Emperor more potent than Soulouque, or a chieftain second only to the renowned Toussaint; but in the Hayti of Virginia it is difficult to predict what his destiny will be, though Senatorial honors may reward the high aspirations of his ambitious soul. Mr. Cox has been a very silent member of the body, but a keen observer. When he rose to speak, he remarked that he had noticed whenever a colored member got up to speak not only did the Conservative members leave the House, but in many instances numbers of the white members on their side, who were indebted to the colored people for their places, also found it convenient to absent themselves from the hall. He warned the white men on his side of the House that they would feel the full weight of negro indignation in the future if they dared to slight now those who placed them in power and held their very lives in their hands. "They must take care how they treat us," said he, "for they are in our hands." As to the right of suffrage, he said he had been listening to this long and useless debate with the vain hope that he should be able to discover what it all meant. From the tenor of the speeches made on the other side, those gentlemen appeared to be laboring under a wrong impression. They seemed to think the question was "whether the negro should be permitted to vote or not." Now as the negro was already enfranchised, he thought the most important question at issue was, "whether the whites who had disenfranchised themselves by treason should be permitted to vote or enjoy any of their forfeited rights." Congress had already clothed the blacks with the ballot and denied it to white rebels, and this Convention was called to confirm the action of Congress; therefore it was for him to say whether they should vote, and not for them to discuss his rights. They had been given the ballot, and no power on earth should take it away from them; they would exercise it so long as they remained in the country—and for his part he intended to remain in it all of his life, for he was a Virginian, and could boast of being connected with the best blood of the State—black as he was. His sister had children as white as any Conservative on the floor; and their fathers were men of high degree. Some might say that this was a disgrace; but he did not so consider it, and was proud to proclaim the fact. To all the white Radicals in this house he would say: "If you are not here when the vote is taken on this question, and do not vote for it, or in any way dodge your duty to us, woe be unto you. We intend to make Virginia drink negro suffrage, broad as the earth, high as heaven, and as deep as hell." Having uttered this fierce sentiment, he moved an adjournment, and it was carried.

SATURDAY, Feb. 29.

Winter is past, but not our discontent, nor the suffrage question, which, thanks to the omnipotence of the previous question, will come to a termination on Monday.

This morning a venerable divine, Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of North Carolina, prayed for us by courtesy, and it is to be hoped that North Carolina prayers may prove more efficacious than those of home manufacture. After the journal had been read, a subject of great public interest to this community was taken up, but which I do not believe will affect the price of gold in Wall-street—although, for a small place like Richmond, it shows very creditably alongside of some of the fraudulent practices of larger and more important communities. Mr. Edgar Allen, of Princess Anne County, called by everybody—and he likes the nickname—"Yankee Allen," is Chairman of the Committee on Printing. Early in the session Eustace Gibson charged him with fraudulent practices, in the matter of printing the journal and debates. A Committee was appointed, with Mr. Bowden, Republican, as Chairman, to investigate the matter. Nothing further was said until a question arose in regard to the enormous sum of money drawn by the stenographer. It was then that the Committee was instructed to take the matter of reporting and printing the debates, and all matters germain thereto, in hand, and thoroughly sift them. The result was, to-day, a report exonorating the printers, Messrs. Hunnicutt & Brothers; the stenographer, Mr. Samuel, of all blame, but accusing the Chairman of the Committee, on very strong evidences, of bad practices. It seems he was in the habit of presenting Mr. Samuel's bills to the Committee, vouching for their correctness, and having them passed without examination, allowing him for all printed reports and other matter furnished by the members, which Samuel considered he had a legitimate right to, (and I don't know but what he had.) But at this time Mr. Allen was acting as an assistant to the stenographer, and receiving pay for his services. The amount drawn out by Samuel up to the 10th of February, for less than two months' services in reporting the debates, was $4,395 68! But the Committee entirely exonorated Mr. Samuel because he was acting up to what he conceived to be the terms of his contract. The Committee, too, were fully satisfied the printing had been done by the printers in a satisfactory manner, and at the contract prices, which were as low as could be expected. But here comes the heaviest blow at the Chairman of the Printing Committee:

"It appears from the evidence of three of the members of your body that Wm. Allen has, on several occasions, stated that he had so managed the printing as to make it pay the printers some $600 or $700 more than it would otherwise have done; and that he further said, that if one side of the house had been sharp they would have detected it."

Mr. Allen declared most vehemently that the report whereby it was sought to ruin his reputation was unjust, inasmuch as persons who had been his accusers were made his judges, and he had not, up to this morning, been notified of the nature of the charges; he had had no opportunity to be confronted with his accusers, to cross-examine the witnesses, or to introduce rebutting testimony. He protested against the entire proceeding, and demanded a full investigation.

Mr. Eustace Gibson replied, defending the Committee, and said the evidence upon which the report was based was in their possession. The matter was finally recommitted, and in the meantime the people who own the "empty safe" in the office of the State Treasurer, are anxiously awaiting further developments of this "stupendous" fraud.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

On motion of Mr. Curtis it was resolved that the general debate on the report of the Committee on Elective Franchise close on Monday, when the Convention adjourn for that day. Mr. Walton, of Shenandoah then took the floor in opposition to the majority report, which, as your readers already know, disfranchises those disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts and Howard amendment, and enfranchises all the male negroes over twenty-one years of age in the State. Mr. Walton read his speech, which was quite lengthy; but I did not perceive that he advanced any new argument, save that the negroes in Jamaica had been deprived of suffrage by the Home Government, because they were in the habit of selling their votes to whoever would buy them for the price of two shillings. He also alluded to the fact that by giving suffrage to so large a number of non-taxpaying citizens it would be virtually declaring the right of taxation without representation, as the non-taxpaying voters would be in the ratio of six to one.

This gentleman was cut short by the expiration of time, and the negroes refused to let him proceed.

The debate was closed by a "nominal" black from one of the Valley counties, who was as white as any man present. He said his grandfather was a white man and so was his father, and his mother was as near white as she could get to be. The rebels said the negroes would steal, but he knew plenty of white men who could outsteal them. In fact, the negroes never got a chance to steal anything big. He spoke of the injustice and wrongs done the race since the war, and mentioned frequent instances in which they had been summarily tried by the Courts and sent to the penitentiary for long periods on trifling charges. Declaring the fixed determination of the race to secure themselves in future against these acts of oppression, through the instrumentality of the ballot, he nevertheless was desirous of living on friendly terms with the whites. He had assisted them in the war; hauled provisions for them with his teams, without pay, and held no enmity toward them, though since the war they had in most cases returned good for evil. He did not desire to see anybody disfranchised; but he must make sure of his own rights, social as well as political, and see that his enemies did not get the upper hand of him—hence he should vote for the report of the Committee.

And then the Convention adjourned till Monday. Hunnicutt published the entire speech of Judge Alexander Rives in the *New Nation*. Quite significant.

KAPPA.

Mr. Botts Repudiates the Charge of Favoring Repudiation.

Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

To the Editors of the Richmond Dispatch:

Gentlemen—I hope you will allow me to say that the brief report given of my speech last night before the Convention, as published in your paper this morning, there is nothing of which I can complain except that your reporter grossly misunderstood me if he supposed I was in favor of repudiation of any debts, private or public.

No man can be more opposed to repudiation than I am, and I have honored the Convention for the large vote by which they repudiated repudiation.

Respectfully, JOHN M. BOTTS.

The Alleged Kidnapping Case.

The trial of Col. Wm. P. Wood, of the United States Secret Service, on the charge of kidnapping Phil. Stanley and others, was set down for yesterday in the Court of Sesions, at North-Hempstead, L. I. Col. Wood had summoned a large array of witnesses, some of whom were in attendance; but, in anticipation, Mr. William F. Howe, one of the counsel retained by the parties accused, made an application to Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, for an order removing the indictment from the Queens County Court of Sessions to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in Queens County. The application was supported by an affidavit setting forth that the acts complained of in the indictment were committed by the defendants as United States officers and under the warrant of a United States Commissioner, and that they arrested the now prosecutor Stanley *alias* Wright upon a warrant charging him with having feloniously stolen from the paymaster of Brooklyn Navy-yard the sum of $138,000; and that the Court of Sessions of Queens County, in which the indictment is now pending, is composed of the County Justice and two lay members who have had no legal education, and from the nature of the constitution of the said Court, and its organization, the two lay members can control and override and overrule the judgment and decision of the only member of the Court who has any legal knowledge, and that the trial necessarily involved nice, intricate and complicated questions of law, which rendered it eminently necessary that the indictment should be tried before a Justice of the Supreme Court, and not at the County Sessions.

Justice Barnard granted Mr. Howe's motion, and made the necessary order removing the case to the Oyer and Terminer.

As, Col. Wood, through his counsel, in the Court of Sessions last Friday, had the previous decision of the Court granting a separate trial laid aside, the order of Justice Barnard took that particular case out of the Court of Sessions also. This was rather a new, although not altogether unexpected phase of the case to those not accustomed to the routine of legal proceedings, but as it was asserted at the beginning of this case, when the arrests were made in July last, that it would never come to trial, as it would be settled so, it is claimed, that there is little probability that it ever will come to trial. It is said that the next step will be to take the case from the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer to the United States Court.

The Gravesend Burglary.

Udel Cohen, Marx Goldwater, Isadore Schley, and Ezure Bloom, arrested a few days since on a charge of having attempted to burglariously enter the house of a Mr. Stryker, in Gravesend, were brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday. The first witness examined was

John E. Eaton, police officer, who swore that on the night of Thursday last he entered one of the Fifth-avenue cars, going toward Prospect Park, and noticed in the car the prisoners, with the exception of Bloom. On the left of Schley he saw something that resembled a coffee bag. He rode with them as far as the city line and there lost sight of them.

Isaac Goldman, the informer, swore that he never went to Gravesend except when taken there by Schley; witness agreed to go with him to rob Mr. Stryker's house; Bloom was not in the secret; on the night of the robbery Schley carried a bag which contained meat for the dogs; did not see Bloom that night, and had never spoken to him about the intended robbery.

Catherine Conway, a servant in Mr. Stryker's employ, swore that before the robbery she had seen the prisoners, who called themselves peddlers, in her employer's house; Schley asked her how many slept in the house, and she replied there was no one but Mr. Stryker and boy.

Edward Dooley, the boy alluded to, deposed to having seen the alleged peddlers at his employer's house.

Edward T. Waters testified that he discharged his gun at a man whom he saw breaking into Mr. Stryker's house at 12 P. M. on Thursday night; he assisted in arresting two of the prisoners.

This closed the case. Bloom was discharged. Three witnesses for the defence gave such evidence that Justice Cornwell ordered them committed for perjury, and held the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Board of Excise.—This Board held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Bosworth presided. Twelve cases of alleged violation of the Excise law were presented for trial, of which five were dismissed and five adjourned. Of the remaining two trials one resulted in an acquittal and the other in a conviction. The name of the dealer whose license was revoked is Richard Henken, of No. 89 Bedford-street. The newly appointed Commissioner, Mr. M. T. Brennan, took part in the deliberations of the Board for the first time.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Oyer and Terminer business. No Civil Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1328—Wagner vs. Uhler.
596—Hallgarten et al. vs. Lane.
782—Kaser et al. vs. Blun.
592—Ford, Administrator, vs. Mich. S. & N. I. Railroad Co.
686—Merritt et al. vs. Leavy et al.
976—Ritter vs. Boody.
1004—Halsey vs. Lawton.
650—Lippman et al. vs. Atkinson.
998—Robinson vs. Crocker et al.
720—Brien et al. vs. Great Northern Oil Co.
978—Musiani vs. Grau.
86—Schaeffer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
340—Roberts vs. The Toledo & Wabash Railroad Co.
798—Beebe vs. Glaentzer.
250—McCaffrey vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
270—Cronin vs. Field.
508—McGaffick vs. Drowne et al.
1024—Larchar vs. Banks.
1026—Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.
1028—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. National Bank of New-York.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
866—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.
1190—Ryan, Admx., vs. 3d-av. R. R. Co.
1037—Annett vs. Crary et al.
697—Munsell et al. vs. Harris, impl'd, &c.
575—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
869—Potter vs. Hyman et al.
790—Schafer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1090—Ruggs vs. Wagstaff et al.
1010—Darling vs. Waterbury.
284—Webster vs. Racket et al.
1284—Bendall et al. vs. Van Nostrand.
182½—Atkins vs. Dinsmore President, &c.
946—Bonnell et al. vs. Drake et al.
1041—Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1043—Monahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1073—Brack vs. Koehler.
1151—Pierce vs. Reinhardt.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
1165—Blumenthal et al. vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
22—Willis vs. Mayer.
23—Met. Gas Light Co. vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
80—Merritt vs. Brear.
82—Watson vs. Cuff et al.
97—Dana vs. Hendricks.
103—Beamis vs. Grovestein.
131—Meyer vs. Nat. Express and Trans. Co.
133—N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. vs. Fealey.
144—Murphy vs. Gross.
147—Cantreel vs. Phelps.
Call No. 179—Johnson vs. Mer. Ex. Nat. Bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Monday next.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J., (in the Engine-house, corner Chambers and Centre sts.)—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2078—Security Ins. Co. vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Co.
2618—Sturgis vs. New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
3338—Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.
3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.
3832—Koenig vs. Schwedler.
3564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
3630—McCormack vs. Lees.
3686—Toledo L. & N. I. R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.
2336—Trask, Jr., vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
3358—Parker vs. Godkin et al.
3736—Broadway Bank vs. Howard.
3782—Adams vs. Blancan et al.
3760—Duse vs. Genin.
3788—Hardaway B. & S. Co. vs. Caldwell.
3800—Auferman vs. At. & Pac. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1025—Binsse vs. Ludecas.
845—McClare vs. Douglass.
841—Duncan, &c. vs. Simon &c.
1040—Lathrop vs. Salmenburg.
1041—Bowen vs. N. Y. Cigar and Tobacco M'f'g. Co.
1043—Mayor, &c., vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1048—Nichols vs. Ralis.
1049—Mooney vs. Tracey.
1050—Ralli vs. Halbe, &c.
1051—Kranz vs. Munz.
1052—Randel et al. vs. Erben.
1053—Anstice vs. Truax et al.
1054—Wierse vs. Moser.
1055—Mueller vs. Hinderlang.
1056—Winthrop vs. Nussbaum.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
286—Kaiser vs. Kallman.
985—Cnuronell vs. Bradley.
988—Hill vs. Reed.
476—McTerney vs. Murphey, et al.
868—Campigiso vs. Northrop.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony, &c.
913—Levy, &c., vs. Rabbitte.
963—National Park Bank vs. Potter.
343—Page vs. Colly.
557—Upton vs. Bodley.
989—Dugnard vs. Cauderly, Jr.
461—Thompson vs. Godfrey.
560—Abrahams vs. The Mayor, &c.
979—Boriane et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2070—Cohen vs. Sohst.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
— —Ryan vs. McElroy.
— —Bluxome vs. Hertz.
285—Lamb vs. Willis.
313—Dennis vs. Humphrey.
318—Schneidler vs. Cammeit.
323—Wagner vs. Sohl.
332—Bennett vs. Schwartz.
209—Carr vs. Stout.
337—Mettler vs. Lambert.
338—Ebert vs. Coleman.
341—Kenny vs. Planer.
342—Freithal vs. Kallaman.
343—Lightstone vs. Levy.
344—Mendleson vs. Schriener.
345—McDermott vs. Cusick.
346—Russell vs. Hart.
347—Rheinnard vs. Bernard.
349—Olerman vs. Gutman.
350—Dunn vs. Johnson.
354—Ewing vs. Chapman.
355—Dickinson vs. Boack.
356—Monks vs. Whalen.
357—Harnett vs. Gilsey.
358—Rogers vs. Steadman.
359—Cummings vs. Cullen.
360—Osterley vs. Fairfield.
361—Werner vs. Goldsmith.
362—Ledien vs. Despotelle.
363—Talcott vs. Weinstein.
365—Flaherty vs. Bayard.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. William Jones—grand larceny.
The People vs. Mary Ann Lewis—grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Wilson—grand larceny.
The People vs. Catherine Daley—grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Mead—felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Jas. Edmunds—robbery.
The People vs. William French—robbery, second offence.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
29—Stewart vs. Taylor & Wilson.
32—Eberle vs. Grassaar.
33—Michaels vs. Campbell.
46—Welsh vs. Canavan.
47—Claggel vs. Sweet.
49—Husted vs. Sanborn.
50—Willard vs. Sutton.
51—Fromme vs. Campbell.
52—Henderson vs. Rall.
53—Henderson vs. Rall.
54—Klune vs. Lee.
55—McCauley vs. Farrel.
56—Maxwell vs. Halsey.
57—Gaedeke vs. Fromme.
59—Moses vs. Ketcham.
61—Ryan vs. Pettit.
62—Shannon, Jr., vs. Lowber.
63—Shannon vs. Lowber.
64—Crummy vs. Campbell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Mr. E. C. Benedict opened the case for the defence. He said: I am sorry I can't go over this whole case, but it would be almost impossible for me to go back over the seven days of this case. You know as well as I do the proceedings in that time. In the beginning I will say that this case is one of great importance. It involves the character of one who has, by life-long exertion, builded up a character unapproachable. They say we must pay for wine in Spain about double its worth, and sell it here for what we can get for it. Government protects commerce. It should do so, as its commerce is its great peacemaker. Destroy the commerce, and our merchants are ruined; and it is our commerce that prevents us now from having war. The question is now shall my clients lose all of their property because it is said they have undervalued their wines. Have Lacare and Echicopar knowingly and with fraudulent intent undervalued their wines. Now, even if they did undervalue their wines, if they did not do it fraudulently but through a want of knoweledge of the true value of their wines here, then you cannot hold them responsible for the alleged fraudulent intent which has been proved, that they did it with that intent; and now we intend to prove that the men, who have lived so long and honorable in business, have acted in all their transactions fair and honest. Each country has its peculiar wine. You may know something about the wine of Germany, Italy or France, as you know we have great quantities of grapes here. Our forests used to be overrun with grapes, and this country will in time be a great wine-growing country. Every grape makes a different wine, and, strange as it may seem, the same grape makes different wine in different countries. The grape depends almost entirely on the soil and character of the climate. The celebrated wine known as the Johansburg wine, none of which ever comes to this country, although there is any quantity of wine here purporting to be that wine—all the wine is from grapes raised on a little farm of seventy acres in Germany. The farm is all divided into squares; each square produces a different wine. The grapes are so precious that every means is devised to preserve them even after falling; 1,350 bottles were sold at one time to the Kings of England and Prussia, for nearly $6 a bottle, and this, too, at the cellars, and before any expenses had been incurred by the proprietors; sold for that just as it was drawn in the cellar. Sherry is made in quite a number of places in Spain. The Salamanca grape grows over all this section of the country, and all of the fine sherry wine is made from this one grape, which is under many states of cultivation. This one grape makes all the wine that is made there. Xeres is an old Moorish town, and derived its name from the Moors. The first we know of it is in the time of Henry VII. This sherry is the wine that Falstaff drank as sack. Madeira and port used to be the favorite wines, but now sherry has superceded it, and do you suppose that all these immense quantities of sherry that is drank in all countries is all the production of that little Moorish town? No, it is made all over where the grape can be cultivated. Here the speaker referred to the cheapness of sherry in old times in comparison to what we now have to pay for it. Genuine sherry is the produce of Xeres, but of many flavors, owing to the great difference of the soil and state of cultivation, these flavors are mingled to give it body, color, and delicate flavors; sweet sherry, which is so delicious is not made at Xeres, but at another town. The immense exportations of so-called Sherry to this country and England is for the most part poor, because made up, and the largest houses send no real Sherry to America, for it costs from $3 to $4 per gallon where it was produced, and every one knows with the immense duties on wine here, it could not be imported unless at such prices as would be deemed exorbitant. Lacare & Echicopar therefore, determined to see what could be done with these four qualities of grape. The Moqua grape and grapes from other places produce this wine, which is then sent to Cadis. It is bought very cheap in those villages, and the grapes are sent from there in baskets, and in Cadis is made into wine. Spirits are put in to keep it from fermentation, and also to keep it sweet. They get these grapes from all over the country wherever cheap grapes are produced. They have been for thirty years bringing to perfection this wine made from these grapes from Moqua and other places. The speaker here described some of the processes of the perfecting of this wine, and the process, which is peculiarly their own, and perfects this wine in its clear color, body and taste.

The juice of grape has to have spirits put to it to keep it from spoiling, as the time which is taken to export it to other countries is so long. In ten months from the time these grapes are picked from the vines you get it pure wine, clear and delicious. This process is only known to Lacare & Echicopar, who, when they commenced, were unused to it and had many difficulties before they could get established. They selected two well-known and honorable merchants to be their agents here, and when it was first sent here, before it was well known, of course it was cheaper. Then it was sold from $10 to $12 per quarter, cash, now when it is better known it brings a better price and is now worth $16. The brand is its reputation, and this wine which is branded Lacare & Echicopar is known all over the country. Ives, Beecher & Co. agreed to sell at the rate of six quarter casks every day in the year if a commission would be allowed to them, which was so done, as Milen and Galways, the sole agents, received the commissions, as all of this wine had to be bought from them, and they of course wished for the interest of their principals, that as much of their wine as possible might be sold. It is absurd to say that the wine is worth in Cadis what it is worth here on our wharf. Goods imported into this country are to be appraised at the Custom-house by law, and the law for appraisers is not a sham or a farce, but of solid substance, as I shall show. Here the speaker read an extract from the Treasury regulations, showing that the Appraisers' duty is to describe the character of the wine on the invoices, and also to find out the true foreign market value, by all the means in their power. If they find the wine is undervalued to the extent exceeding ten per cent., then an additional fifty per cent. duty is added.

All the Government wants is that the merchant be fair and honest, and if he is proven otherwise then it is justified in seizing the property and selling it. It is the duty of these foreign merchants to make out three invoices and then to make a statement and take it to the Counsel, and before him swear that the transaction and prices are fair and honest. That was done in this case, and that the invoice comes to George Milen, the agent here, who swears that his action is also a fair and honest transaction. These wines were marked up 25 per cent. from $16 to $20 by the appraiser, and the speaker affirmed that this was done with the intent to make George Milen criminate himself, but he would not do so. He asked for a reappraising of his wines, and men of sterling integrity were appointed, who examined and tested these wines, and declared that the original value stated in the invoice was correct. Nevertheless the Government seized the wines, and now you, gentlemen, have got to decide the question of fact, whether the American Government, represented in its Consul, certifies correctly, and whether the wine is truly sworn to here in New-York as being honestly valued. Peace has been the cause of an immense exportation of wines. War deals with scouts and spies, and spies were sent abroad to watch these people, but these spies cannot be dealt with as spies in war. These latter were never allowed to die a peaceful or honorable death, but were hung up. One of these spies made his appearance in Cadis and called at the store of Lacare & Echicopar; he tasted different wines mostly of high brands, and finally bought some for his own use; he wanted to know if they could not put them a little lower than the invoice, the reply was "we never do it, Sir." The wines were put up and next a letter came saying that he would inform them as to the disposition of the wine, but that was the last that was ever heard of him; he gave himself out as a merchant from Montreal, and assured them that none of the wine would ever go to the United States, and that he wanted it as low as they could possibly sell it, and that he wanted the same wine exactly as is sold in the United States, and he waited for their answer; Mr. Farnell is the man I speak of, but known in this transaction as Mr. Jones. I think I see him now, at the Grande Hotel, Paris, with his trap set with visions of confiscation, checks on the Treasury, gold prices, &c., when, behold! Messrs. Lacar and Echicopar offer to sell him as large an amount as he wished, for Canada use, for $16 per quart, cask. This trap did not spring.

He next went to London, and instead of going to respectable and well-known wine merchants, he advertised in the *Times* for experts to test the valuation of wines, and got men who knew nothing of this wine, had never seen any of it, or had never been to Spain, and the witnesses he got by his advertisement have testified before you. What is the market value? Is it not the price? And I want you to keep it in your mind that it is the market value at Cadiz which is in question, and not at London or any other place. The law says that you shall state what you give for your purchases, or a fair valuation of the wine at Cadiz. The valuation is what you can replace what you sell for. We shall prove the high character of our principals here and at Cadiz. We shall put on the stand our confidential agents, who know all our transactions, write our letters, and know all about our business; and we shall claim that it is a conspiracy of the Government, or its agents rather, to take our wine. Can you see any conspiracy on our side? The only thing of all that has been offered that we have objected to has been one letter, or part of one, because as it may be that the part that was missing may be the key to the whole of it. We will now show you what it costs to make this wine. This is estimated. We take for one year's business our expenses for everything connected with it in every particular counted in the estimate, and the actual cost of the wine is $13 86 per quarter cask, which, with 15 per cent. profit, makes it less than $16 per quarter cask. The Government knew what the price was in Cadiz, for Mr. Farnell was their agent, he was there pretending to be a merchant. If he would legitimately follow his own profession of a lawyer, it would be far more honorable than in mousing around, as he is now doing. If George Milen had falsely certified to the valuation of his goods, he was liable to a fine of $10,000 and three years' imprisonment. I defy any one—yes, let them seek with a lighted candle—and we defy any one to bring the slightest reproach against the character of Mr. Milen or Mr. Galway. Has it come to this that the home valuation is substituted for a foreign valuation, when it is directly in variance with the laws of Congress? Ice here costs one cent a pound: we send it to Havana and get fifty cents per pound. Does that show that the New-York price should be the Havana price? How can there be a set market value in Cadiz when different men buy the same wine for different prices, as is the case? You say how is it that we insure our wines at $28, when they cost but $16. They are worth to us $28, and why should we not insure them for their full value? They would be worth that amount to us if we sold the wine in New-York, and if we do not get it, why should we not get its value to us? Marine insurance is entirely different from home insurance, for a merchant can get an insurance to whatsoever amount he will pay policy on. You have seen how the Government has carried on this case. Look at the testimony of Mr. Marshall, who was of so much importance in the house of which he was engaged, but a Mr. Fenwicke did all the work. Referring to Mr. Marshall's ability to test wines, the speaker told the story of the man who surprised a well known wine merchant on Broadway, by what appeared to be an extraordinary ability to taste, as he could tell blindfolded his own wine from that of the merchant's, which surprised the merchant very much, but the man explained by stating that as his wine was kept three stories above ground, and the merchant's under ground, it was very easy to tell them apart, as one was cold and the other warm. He closed by saying that the defence could bring a long array of witnesses, capable and intelligent men, to prove the justness of their cause; and then let the learned counsel on the other side bring his slate and pencil, and his English witnesses, who came here to enlighten our merchants, and let him do his figuring as to the cost of the wine. Now, we do not place our cause on any ingenious artifices, but on this—if we have been dishonest and guilty, then tell us so; but if we have not, and you find we have acted as fair and honest merchants in our transactions, then remember that you are an American jury, and as such will give justice alike to Turk or Christian, white or black.

The defence then called *Reuben B. Robinson*, who testified: I have been Assistant Appraiser of the New-York Custom-house for over five years; my duties are the examining of wines and liquors; Thos. McAvoy has been for a year or over the Appraiser; Judge Hageboom preceded Mr. McAvoy; I have appraised many thousand packages of wine that have come through for Mr. George Miln and Galwey & Casado; the invoices which you have shown me, five of which appear by the report to have been made by and under appraiser; three appear to be in an unfinished state, no appraiser's name being on them, but they appear to have the initials of the under appraiser whom I have mentioned; I passed all the wines under seizure but one as correct on the invoices. On one invoice I advanced the value from sixteen to twenty dollars per quarter cask. Two other invoices of some wine on same vessel were passed at sixteen dollars per cask.

At the time these wines were under examination there was a good deal said about the valuation, but we had always uniformly passed them at sixteen dollars per quarter cask. We had understood that the Government had sent out agents to ascertain more clearly the market value of these wines. We made this a test case to prove the issue. Mr. Hogeboom was a general appraiser; that means he was confined to no local place. He was special appraiser of wines at the port of New-York.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—I have been for nearly five years familiar with the crown sherries imported to Miln and others; I was in the wine business at the time of my appointment; about twenty years previously was engaged in the dry-goods trade; I knew nothing of the crown sherry until I entered the Custom-house; this wine was passed for several years at $16 per quarter cask, and no question was raised as to its being undervalued until the Treasury agents reported it; then we gave it a closer scrutiny, made inquiries of all the principal importers of low grade sherries, and found from them that the wine was fairly valued; I never had it intimated to me that the sherry in question was undervalued; have never to my recollection had any conversation with Mr. Miln in regard to the valuation of wines; my opinion was derived from tasting the wine its strength, and comparison to other wines of similar grades; it is a very large advance, 25 per cent., and we advanced it to $20, as we thought no one would contend that the wine was worth more than that; we were probably induced to set the price at $20 by the report of the Treasury agents; we did this to test the case, and cause disclosures to set at rest the valuation of the wine.

John T. Hogeboom, sworn: I am United States General Appraiser for the State of New-York and part of the lakes; another district has been added, which is from New-Orleans up the coast to the British Provinces; I was local Appraiser at the port of New-York in 1864; I examined the invoice and concurred in the report of Mr. Robinson to add $4 per quarter cask; I have examined the invoices I hold in my hand, and all the returns are approved by me; all these invoices embrace what is known as crown sherry, and there is but one that the price has been advanced on; for a considerable time I had some idea that the wine was undervalued; this led us to make a careful investigation, and I endeavored to impress upon Mr. Robinson how careful he must examine them, and after a thorough examination we concluded that $16 was a fair valuation; I have been an Appraiser for seven years; at times we made thorough examination; previous to this we always passed the sherry at $16 per quarter cask.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—I was a lawyer before I entered the Custom-house; never knew anything about brown sherry before I entered the Custom-house; there was an apprehension prior to 1864 that these low grades of sherry were undervalued; we tested them with other wines; it has never been my practice to sign invoices without an examination; I found that the different Cadiz wine, low grades, came in at about the same price; I had no knowledge of the Cadiz marked prices except through the invoices and merchants, &c.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Upon the arrival from Liverpool last Friday of the steamer *Australasian*, Gustav Poppelbaum *alias* Werner, a passenger, was arrested upon the complaint of Baron Von Grabow, the well-known Prussian Consul-General here, on a charge of embezzling public moneys belonging to the Prussian Government, to the amount of several thousand thalers. The accused was the Cashier of the Royal Coal Mine at Obernkirchen.

The case was set down for a hearing on Monday. Mr. Henry D. Lapaugh appeared as counsel for the Prussian Government for the prosecution. The complaint and warrant were read and interpreted to the prisoner through Mr. P. Fanninger, an attache of the Consulate General.

The prisoner asked a postponement of the case one week. Mr. Lapaugh remarked that in view of the nature of a telegraphic dispatch received from Count von Bismarck by the Consul General, the Government would not oppose a postponement, but he (Mr. Lapaugh) more readily assented to it because he believed that the interests of neither party would suffer by it.

The case was then adjourned to the 10th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

THE CASE OF DANIEL DREW AND THE ERIE RAILWAY.

In re the Application for the Removal of Daniel Drew, &c.—This case was called up again yesterday. Mr. Dudley Field asked that a further postponement might be had, and he assigned as a reason that Mr. David Dudley Field, one of the counsel, is at present in Washington on professional business and actually engaged in the argument of the McArdle case in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Smith asked for a postponement on the same ground and for the reason, which he said was additional, that Judge J. K. Porter, an associate counsel, was detained in Albany by reason of illness in his family, and he, Smith, was suffering from an affection of throat disease.

Mr. Fullerton said he did not see why the throat affection should prevent the putting in of an answer by Mr. Drew.

Mr. Smith said he had not seen either of his associate counsel since the decision of the General Term.

Mr. Fullerton objected to any postponement of the case. He said that all that was required was an answer by Mr. Drew. It should have been put in more than a week ago. In consequence of an unusual and most unprecedented appeal, they had been delayed. They asked now for another delay. Meantime the defendant Drew was going on depressing stocks in the market. Counsel said he was informed that fresh issues of stocks were being made on various pretexts to enable Mr. Drew to fulfil his contracts. There was no reason why the petition should not be denied or admitted. If that were done then perhaps it might be proper to take testimony.

Mr. Smith said he was unwilling, before consulting with his associates, to take the responsibility of framing the answer to the very voluminous and complicated petition. It was a matter that required great care and attention.

The Court asked if that was the object of counsel in asking for a postponement.

Mr. Smith said yes, that was the object.

Mr. Vanderpoel said there was no such necessity. He said the first part of the petition was merely the recital of the statutes, and as to the other matters it required no great skill for Mr. Drew to admit or deny that he had at a certain time sought to depress the Erie stock, and that he had given a check to a certain director of the Company.

After some further discussion the Court decided to postpone the hearing until Tuesday, the 10th inst.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE ERIE RAILROAD, DANIEL DREW AND OTHERS.

The People of the State of New-York vs. The Erie Railway Company, and Daniel Drew, John S. Eldridge, Alexander S. Diven, Homer Ramsdell, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Henry Thompson, Dudley S. Gregory, George Groves, James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould and William B. Skidmore, Directors of said Company.—The following injunction order was granted in this case yesterday: It appearing to my satisfaction by the complaint in this action duly verified, and by the affidavits thereto annexed, that sufficient grounds for this order exist, and the plaintiffs having given security as required by law: I do hereby order that until cause shall have been shown as hereinafter directed, and until the order of the Court thereupon, the defendants in this action and each of them, their attorneys, agents and officers, be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained as follows: I do order that the defendant the Erie Railway Company and the other defendants who are directors thereof, and each of them, and the officers, attorneys and agents of the defendants in this action, respectively, be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from converting any bonds of the said Company, or other securities, into stock of the said Company, or suffering or allowing the same to be done. Also, from in any manner creating or issuing, or attempting to create or issue, any shares of stock of the Erie Railway Company, in addition to the two hundred and fifty-one thousand and fifty-eight shares of stock of said Company mentioned in the reports of said Company to its stockholders, or to the State Engineer, for the years 1866 and 1867, and from permitting any such additional issue to be made. Also, from making or issuing, or permitting to be issued or made, any certificate or certificates of shares of stock of said Company in excess of the amount last named, either upon a sale of shares by or on behalf of said Company, or as a conversion of bonds or other securities into shares of stock of said Company, or by way of pledge, hypothecation or loan of such shares by or on behalf of said Company, or by way of exchange for stocks of other companies or otherwise, or upon any pretence, or in any manner whatever, except upon the demands of the holders of an equal amount of stock of said Company now existing and heretofore issued, and not represented by any certificate, or upon the surrender of a certificate or certificates for an equal amount of stock of said Company heretofore issued. Also, from making or issuing any bonds convertible into the stock of said Company, or making any agreement to convert any bonds or other securities into stock of said Company, and from permitting the same to be done. Also, from issuing or causing or permitting to be issued, sold, hypothecated or disposed of, any bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, having thereon any guarantee or indorsement of The Erie Railway Company, and from parting with or delivering or allowing to be delivered to any person or corporation any such bonds which are or may come under the control of the defendants or any or either of them. Also, from doing or suffering to be done any act whatever on the part of the Erie Railway Company, or its directors or officers or any of them in performance or toward the performance of the agreement of the Erie Railway Company to indorse or guarantee its bonds, or the interest thereof, or in performance or toward the performance of the agreement of the Erie Railway Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railway Company and others, in respect to the construction and operation of a road from Akron to Toledo, in the State of Ohio. And I do further order that until the defendant Daniel Drew shall have restored to the Erie Railway Company the 58,000 shares of stock, or thereabouts, obtained by him from said Company in or about the month of May, 1866, or so many of said shares as are now outstanding, and also the 10,000 shares, or thereabouts, delivered to him in exchange for stock or securities of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, and any other shares of the capital stock of the Erie Railway Company which he may have received in excess of the stock which said Company is by law authorized to issue and have outstanding, he, the said Daniel Drew, his agents, attorneys and brokers be and they and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from selling, transferring, delivering, disposing of, or parting with any shares of stock of the Erie Railway Company, or any certificates for any of such shares, now in the possession or under the control, or which at the time of the service of such injunction order, shall be in the possession or under the control of them, or either of them, or which shall after the service of such order of injunction, come into the possession or under the control of them or either of them, and which shall belong to the said Daniel Drew, or be subject to his order or control; and also from transferring or delivering any stock, or certificates of stock, of the Erie Railway Company in performance of any contract made by or on behalf of the said Daniel Drew, or for his account for the sale or delivery of shares of stock of the Erie Railway Company. And I do further order that the said defendants do show cause before me, at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at the Circuit Court-room, Part One, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, why an order of injunction should not be issued in this action as prayed for in the complaint, and continued until final judgment in this action, or why such further or such other order should not be made in the premises as the Court shall deem just.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, J. S. C.

Dated New-York, March 3, 1868.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—March 3.

Before Judge Balcom and a Jury.

SERIOUS MISTAKE IN A DRUG-STORE.

Robert J. Jordan vs. Peter B. Knapp et al.—The defendants are druggists, doing business in Hudson-street, in this City. In May, 1866, a child of the plaintiff was ill, and the mother went to the store of the defendants and asked for Turkey rhubarb. The clerk in attendance gave her a powder, which he assured her was such. She supposed it to be all right, and on reaching home administered a portion to the boy. In the evening he was discovered to be in a dangerous condition, and evidently suffering great pain. Physicians were called in, and they discovered that powdered opium had been given. For several days his life was in jeopardy, and his health is now greatly impaired. This action was brought to recover for expenses incurred for medical treatment and in attendance on the child. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $900.

Brewster & Lake for plaintiff; Q. McAdam for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—March 3.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

AN ASTROLOGER SUED FOR LIBELLING HIS LANDLORD.

Alexander Eagleson vs. Luke D. Broughton.—This was an action for libel—damages laid at $5,000—brought by the plaintiff who is owner of the building No. 814 Broadway, commonly known as Mozart Hall, against the defendant who calls himself an "astrologer," and at the time this cause of action arose was a tenant of the fourth floor of the building. The alleged libel was printed in a quarterly publication called *Broughton's Monthly Planet Reader and Astrological Journal*. It accused the plaintiff of stealing signs belonging to defendant, which were posted at the entrance and in the hallway of the above-mentioned building. The plaintiff is charged with stealing and carrying away some twenty signs, valued altogether at about $75.

The defence to the action was a justification by alleging the truth of the libel. The writer of the alleged libelous article, Mr. W. H. Chaney, testified to the truth of the charges, and presented a list of the signs stolen, and the value of each. In answer to a question by plaintiff's counsel, as to his previous history, he said he was born in a loghouse in Maine, brought up on a farm, half learned the carpenter's trade, picking up an education as he went along, eventually taught school, went West and studied law in Wheeling, Va., from 1843 to 1846; in 1846 went to Burlington, Iowa, and practiced law there five years; in 1850 was City Recorder of Burlington, and in 1851 City Solicitor; returned to Maine in 1852, and practiced law there a few years, subsequently editing a paper; went into politics, and then began to learn something new [laughter;] became disgusted, and for ten years past has not voted; since then has devoted himself principally to lecturing and to scientific purposes; has lectured some fifty times in New-York and adjoining cities on temperance and questions of moral reform; such in brief has been his business.

Several other witnesses, including the policemen who had arrested the plaintiff for stealing the signs testified to the theft, and to the admissions of plaintiff that he took them away. The plaintiff being called as a witness admitted that he took away one sign, and that he told the policeman he would have them removed as fast as defendant put them up.

The Court charged the jury that the article complained of was clearly libelous, and it was for the jury to say whether the defendant had justified by proving the truth of the libel.

The jury, after an absence of five minutes, returned a verdict of 6 cents damages for the plaintiff.

Townsend & Galbraith for plaintiff, C. S. Spencer for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—March 3.

Before Judge Brady.

Daniel J. Noyes vs. David Haas & Sons.—David Haas became a bankrupt in Germany, and came to this country and established a business here with his two sons under the firm name of "D. Haas & Sons." Last Spring F. Schenck, one of his European creditors, sued him here and recovered a judgment against him, and the present plaintiff having been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings under said judgment, now files a creditor's bill against the father and sons, and seeks to have the assets of the partnership applied to the satisfaction of the judgment. This partnership, on the commencement of the suit against the father, was dissolved, and a new firm established under the style of "D. Haas' Sons," the father being excluded. The plaintiff claims that these transactions were not in good faith, but were intended as a cover and protection.

Judge Brady having heard the motion for a preliminary injunction, delivered the following opinion:

The defendants, Edward and Louis Haas, should not, on the evidence submitted, be restrained from continuing the business in which the defendant, David Haas, is alleged to be interested. There are

some circumstances which would seem suspicious at first blush, but a proper consideration of them, with the explanations given, deprive them of the fraudulent bearing which pertains to them.

The proof shows that the property accumulated by the firm of which David was a member was the result of perseverent industry and enterprise, and that the firm is perfectly solvent. The presumptions are in favor of honesty, and the facts developed on this motion sustain the presumption in its application to the defendants, Edward and Louis. They do not hesitate to declare that they did not wish David to continue in the firm, embarrassed with suits upon claims to which he had no defence, or to subject their business to the damaging effect of a judgment against him, and such a conclusion is by no means unreasonable or extraordinary. When he retired, it would seem to be fairly established that he was a debtor to his partners, and his interest was therefore absorbed by his overdrafts. That he is continued in their employment is a natural, although it may be regarded as an unfavorable incident, but the dissolution was publically made and David Haas retained publicly, but in a different capacity. If the defendants, Edward and Louis, were not entitled to confidence, or were insolvent, or threatened to defeat the object of this action by improper designs, the motion for a receiver and to continue the injunction would be granted, unless security were given. None of these features appear, nor is the defendant, David Haas, shown to be interested in the remaining assets of the firm so clearly as to justify any interference with the property left in their possession. The present motion must for these reasons be denied, but without prejudice to another application upon new or further facts warranting it.

For plaintiff, Kapp & Goepp; for defendants, Stallknecht & Hall.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 3.

Chandler vs. Butterworth; examination is opened in order to examine the trustee.

Wagstoff et al. vs. Miller; motion granted and reference ordered.

Greenwood vs. Martin et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Steck vs. Bouch; motion granted.

Leary vs. Devlin et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Yesterday the calendar exhibited thirty-four cases for adjudication, the majority of which were for petit larceny.

VALUABLES STOLEN.

Fritz Stock charged Rose Weinbach with stealing his watch and chain, while, at the same time, she was endeavoring to secure his affections. For this offence she was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

CALICO.

Charles Davis was sent to the Penitentiary for four months on the charge of stealing three pieces of calico from the premises of Thomas S. Sullivan.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MARCH 3.

Before Judge Thompson.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Mary Tate, Administratrix, &c., of William R. Tate, deceased, vs. Charles J. Taylor and George W. Wilson.—This is an action for $5,000, claimed under the following circumstances: In July last the ferry-boat *Norwalk* plied between New-York and Coney Island; and on the 4th of that month, while engaged in one of her usual trips, came into collision with a rowboat, in which was the deceased, his two children—a boy and girl—and another man. The boat was upset and the two men drowned; but the children very fortunately escaped. One of them clung to the boat and was rescued, and the other was taken from beneath her. Tate was drowned on the occasion, and for the loss sustained by reason of his death his wife claims $5,000 damages. He was the father of seven children who were totally dependent on him; and it is alleged by the plaintiff that his death was the result of negligence on the part of the owners of the steamer, and that they were, therefore, liable for the amount claimed. The defence denied any negligence on their part. This case was formerly tried at the January term of this Court, but the jury then disagreed. It is now brought for a second time before the Court, and is still at hearing.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 3, 1868.

$1,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C. ... 110⅞	100 Del. & Hud. Can... 148
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62 ... 110⅛	150 Central Coal Co... 46
113,000 do ... 110⅛	100 West. U. Tel... 34¼
165,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20, C., '64 ... 108	50 do ... 34¼
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 ... 108⅞	100 do ... 2d call 34¼
83,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 ... new 106⅞	200 do ... 34¼
110,000 do ... 107	200 Pacific Mail ... b30 110¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue ... 107	100 do ... 110¼
25,000 do ... 107⅛	100 do ... 2d call s60 109⅞
20,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C. ... 101⅝	50 do ... 110¼
30,000 do ... 101⅝	100 Atlantic Mail ... 98⅛
65,000 do ... 101⅝	100 do ... 98
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R. ... 101⅝	100 Rutland Mar. ... 13
10,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s 2d series ... 106⅞	40 American Ex. ... 70
10,000 do 3d Series ... 106⅞	3 do ... 69⅞
1,100 do ... Small ... 106	20 do ... 2d call 70
25,000 Tenn. 6s. new ... 61⅞	110 Mer. Union Ex. ... 35
25,000 do ... 2d call 62	200 Quick. Min. Co. ... 22
28,000 do ... 61⅞	40 Lehigh Val. R. ... 107
55,000 do ... 62	900 N. Y. Cen. ... 129⅛
1,000 Vir. 6s, new ... 44⅞	100 do ... 2d call 129⅛
2,000 do ... 45	100 do ... 129⅛
10,000 Virginia 6s. ... x-c 49⅞	2250 Erie R. ... 68⅛
5,000 Ga. St. 7s ... 82	3.00 do ... 68⅛
24,000 N. C. St. 6s. ... x-c 62	3300 do ... 68⅛
19,000 N. Car. State 6s. new ... 61⅞	400 do ... 2d call 69⅞
5,000 do ... 61	50 Reading R. ... 93⅛
8,000 do ... 2d call 61⅞	71 Cle., Col. & Cin. R. ... 102⅛
18,000 Mo. St. 6s ... 87	500 Clev. & Pitts R. s30 94⅛
1,000 do ... 87⅞	100 do ... 94
6,000 do ... 87⅞	4.0 do ... 94⅛
20,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M. ... 98⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. R. ... 66
1,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s ... 113	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. ... 74⅛
10,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st. ... 94⅞	100 do ... 74⅛
20,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by St. of M. ... x-c 90	3800 do ... 74⅛
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st. ... 87⅞	1000 do ... 74⅛
11,000 do ... 87⅞	900 do ... b30 75
4,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st. ... 91⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. ... 108⅛
500 Tol. & W. E. Bs. ... 72	200 do ... 108
3,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M. ... 76⅞	20 Chi. & R. I. ... 97
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. ... 81	100 do ... 96⅞
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st ... 87⅞	200 do ... 97
6,000 do ... 88	25 Ohio. B. & Q. R. ... 149⅞
2,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st. ... 88	200 Mil. & St. P. ... 52⅛
2,000 do ... 88⅞	150 do ... 52
2,000 Chi. & G. E. 1st. ... 81⅞	200 do ... 2d call 52
2,000 Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs ... 113⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 68
30 Bank of Republic ... 113	1000 do ... b30 68
10 Fourth Nat. Bk. ... 104⅞	800 do ... 67⅞
200 Citizen's Gas ... 140	200 do ... 67⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pf. ... 33⅞	100 Del., L. & W. R. ... 114
	100 do ... 113⅞
	100 T., W. & W. ... 47⅞
	100 do ... 47⅞
	100 do ... 47⅞
	100 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 100⅞
	200 do ... 100⅞
	100 do ... s30 100⅞
	1300 O. & Miss. R. ... 31⅞
	200 do ... 2d call 31⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C. ... 111	100 Pac. Mail ... 110⅞
68,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 ... 110⅞	200 do ... 110¼
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20, C., '65 ... 108⅞	200 Cen. Coal Com ... 46¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 ... New 106⅞	50 Mer. U. Ex. ... 35
56,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 New Issue ... 107	10 Adams Ex. ... 75
18,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C. ... 101⅝	600 N. Y. Cen ... 129¼
10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R. ... 101⅝	90 do ... 129⅛
1,500 Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 2d series ... 105⅞	1250 Erie R. ... 70⅞
35,000 do ... 3d ser. 105⅞	50 do ... 70½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x-c. ... 65⅞	2000 do ... 71¼
1,000 do ... 65⅞	200 Erie R. Pf. ... 78
2,000 do ... 66	200 Hud. Riv. R. ... 144
5,000 Tenn. 6s. new ... 62⅞	200 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 91⅛
11,000 do ... 62	400 Clev. & Pitts ... 94½
10,000 do ... 62⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. ... 108
20,000 do ... 62⅞	100 Chi. & Mil. R. ... 97
4,000 Mich. S. 6s, '83 ... 95	100 Mil. & St. P. ... 52¼
1,000 Missouri 6s ... 87	200 do ... 52
11,000 do ... 87⅞	300 do ... 52⅛
5,000 Virginia 6s. new ... 45	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 68
5,000 N. C. S. 6s, new ... 61	100 Tol., W. & W. ... 47⅞
5,000 do ... 61⅞	100 do ... 48
20,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds ... 86	200 do ... 48¼
200 West. U. Tel. ... 34⅞	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. ... 71
100 Quicksilver ... 22	1.0 P., F. W. & Ch. ... 100⅞
	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. ... 73⅞
	500 Ohio & Miss. R. ... 31⅞
	100 Bost. H. & E. ... 15⅞
	200 Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf. ... 29
	200 Mar. & O. 2d Pf. ... 11

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex. ... 35⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. ... 30⅞
100 Pacific Mail ... 110	100 do ... b10 31
100 W. U. Tel. ... 34⅞	200 do ... 31
100 N. Y. C. R. ... 128⅞	100 Bost. Hart. & E. ... 15⅞
20 Am. Ex. Co. ... 70	100 Chic., R. I. & P. b10 96⅞
300 Erie R. ... 67⅞	100 do ... 96⅞
1400 do ... 67⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts ... 93⅞
1500 do ... 67⅞	1000 Clev. & Tol. ... 108
900 do ... 68⅞	800 Chic. & N. W. ... 65
200 do ... b10 68⅞	6.0 do ... 65⅞
800 do ... b3 68⅞	200 do ... 65
500 do ... c 68⅞	200 do ... c 65⅞
100 Adams Ex. ... 75⅞	300 do ... 65⅞
100 Reading R. ... 93⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 74⅞
200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf ... 67⅞	200 do ... 74⅞
100 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 90⅞	200 do ... c 74⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Atlantic Mail ... 98⅞	300 Tol. W. & W. ... 47⅞
200 do ... 98⅞	100 do ... 47⅞
100 do ... 98	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 68
300 Mer. U. Ex. ... 35	100 do ... 68⅞
100 Pacific Mail ... b10 110⅞	50 do ... 68⅞
100 do ... 110⅞	800 Ohio & M. R. ... 31⅞
400 West. U. Tel. ... 34⅞	200 do ... b10 31⅞
40 Amer. Ex. ... 7⅞	100 do ... 31⅞
600 N. Y. Cen. ... 129⅞	300 do ... b3 31⅞
100 do ... b10 129⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R. ... 91⅞
100 do ... s5 129⅞	100 do ... 91⅞
200 Erie R. ... s10 69⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts ... 94⅞
2100 do ... 69⅞	100 do ... 94⅞
1100 do ... 69⅞	100 do ... c 94⅞
600 do ... b3 69⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol. ... 108
600 do ... c 69⅞	200 do ... 107⅞
400 do ... s10 69⅞	600 Chic., R. I. & P. ... 96⅞
300 do ... b3 69⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. R. ... 65⅞
200 Hudson R. ... 142⅞	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 74⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co. ... 63⅞	100 M. So. & N. I. R. ... 91
300 Pacific Mail ... 110⅞	100 do ... 90⅞
1000 West U. Tel. ... 34⅞	800 Chi. & N. W. ... 65⅞
200 do ... b3 34⅞	200 do ... 65⅞
200 N. Y. Cen. ... 129⅞	100 do ... 65⅞
2100 Erie R. ... 71⅞	200 do ... 66⅞
200 do ... s10 71⅞	200 do ... 66⅞
1300 do ... 71⅞	100 do ... s15 65
200 Hud. Riv. R. ... 144	500 do ... 65⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. ... 52⅞	300 C., R. I. & P. ... 96⅞
100 M. & St. P. Pf. ... 67⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. ... 74⅞
200 Ohio & Miss. R. ... 31⅞	200 do ... 74⅞
200 Cleve. & Pitts ... 94⅞	

TUESDAY, March 3—P. M.

The sales of Gold have been steady through the day at 141@141¼ ₱ cent. The prevailing account in the Gold Room is *Bullish*, and although the Gold for Cash delivery is easy, the buyers seem ready to pay 6@7 ₱ cent. interest to carry over their balances in the expectation of a further advance. The Customs demand is quite considerable this week, but not equal to the disbursements from the Treasury for Gold Interest on the United States 10-40s. The foreign Exchanges are steady on the basis of 109¾ ₱ cent. for standard 60-day Bills on London. The Washington telegrams indicate no pending cause of excitement calculated to advance Gold. On the other hand, they refer to increased, if not conclusive opposition to Mr. SHERMAN's Funding scheme in the Senate. The Impeachment of the President has apparently ceased to affect general business or the Gold Room either way. We scarcely hear the subject referred to in either connection.

The Money market is fairly active at 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers on call, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for prime short date Discounts. The Banks are pretty generally charging 6 ₱ cent. on all Stock collateral. The exceptions are at 5 ₱ cent. on large sums left with the leading Brokers in the Public Funds. The Stock Exchange Brokers in the Railways, &c., are paying 6 ₱ cent., with exceptions as high as 7 ₱ cent. There is a general buoyancy on the Stock Exchange to-day, and on this upward speculation the difference between 5@6 or 6@7 ₱ cent. premium for Money is not much regarded. The Public Funds were firm in prices and active in movement up to 2 o'clock P. M. Later in the day there was something of a pause in the demand and a reaction of ¼ ₱ cent. in prices. The Border State Bonds continue to advance, and the Railway Mortgages are firm, and but few parcels offered at the Exchange Boards.

In the Railway market there was a sudden recovery in Erie, first to 68@68½ ₱ cent., as against 65½ early Monday morning, and subsequently to 69@69½@70½@71@72 ₱ cent. The average rise over yesterday's sales was about *five per cent.* This turn caused much excitement in the Long Room and at the Exchange Boards, and was no more satisfactorily accounted for than the previous break down on Saturday night and Monday, although more important in the rise than in the fall of the three days. The Supreme Court, to-day, allowed Mr. DREW's Counsel an additional week to show cause why his present suspension as a Director and the Treasurer of the Company should not be made a permanent removal. There is every reason to believe that such will be the final determination of the case, so far as this particular official of the Erie management is concerned, and there is also reason to hope that the removal of some of his very pliant and unscrupulous colleagues may soon follow. If half the rumors flying through the Street as to their abuses of trust, and recklessness of credit, and violations of the charter of the Company, in the last fortnight, be true, the Common Stockholders would be justified in petitioning at once to the Court to remove the whole Board of President and Directors, and for the appointment of a responsible Receiver to take charge of the property until the next annual election in October, or until a new election can be ordered by special act of the Legislature now in session at Albany. Some of these rumors relate to the illegal commitment of the Company to millions of dollars of new responsibilities to build Roads in the West. Others to the conversion of fraudulent leases into Capital. Others, again, to the issue of new Capital, ostensibly to raise Money entirely outside the charter privileges of the Company, but really to help Mr. DREW break down the market. It is quite evident that a good deal of exaggeration is indulged in regard to the last two of these stories. And it is equally certain that all sorts of trickery has been resorted to for the purpose of alarming the Stock Exchange as to the amount of new Stock recently put afloat. But, withal, a majority of the Erie Board of President and Directors seem to have made the cause of Mr. DREW before the Supreme Court their own, and the implied threat is that if the proceedings against *him* are not withdrawn, *they* will run the Road against the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central at nominal rates of business, even though they should run it and its credit ashore. The other Western Roads were firm, in demand and advancing in prices, and the Miscellaneous Stocks, especially Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, better than yesterday.

After the late Boards broke up there was increased excitement in Erie Stock, and sales were rushed up to 72½@73@74@74½ ₱ cent., returning to 73½@73¼ ₱ cent., and finally closing as noted below. Nothing new of an authentic nature transpired as to the cause of the sudden and strong upward movement in the Stock to-day, but the impression seemed to gain ground that the Supreme Court proceedings "mean earnest" not only as against Mr. DREW, but to the ousting of the majority of the Board of President and Directors confederate with him. It was also apparent from the course of the market that the effect of the various reports of new Capital, placed recently at Mr. DREW's control to be thrown upon the Street, whether true or partially true or wholly false, have spent their force. The following general quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	*101	101¼	Missouri	*86¾	87¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¾	110¾	Northwest	64¾	65¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107	107	N. West Pref.	73¾	74¾
N. Y. Central	128¾	129¼	Rock Island	96¾	96¾
Erie	68¾	73¾	Fort Wayne	100	100¾
Hudson	142¾	144	W. U. Telegraph	33¾	34¾
Reading	93¾	94¼	M'chants' Union	35	35¾
Mich. Southern	90¾	91¾	St. Paul Pref.	67¾	68
Ohio and Miss.	30¾	31¾	St. Paul Com.	51¾	52¾
Pittsburgh	94	94¾	Pacific Mail	109¾	110¾
Toledo	107¾	108	American Gold	141	141¾
Tenn 6s. new	61¾	62¼	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. coup., 1868 ... 100½	5-20 cou., 1865, new is. ... 106¾
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881 ... 110¾	5-20 coup., 1867 ... 106¾
500 & 1,000, 1881 ... 110¾	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1874 ... 110
5-20 reg., 1862 ... 106¾	10-40 reg., 1874 ... 100¾
5-20 cou, small, 1862 ... 110	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874 ... 101¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 ... 110¾	7 3-10 2d series ... 105¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 ... 108	7 3-10 3d series ... 105¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 ... 108¾	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. C. 7 ₱ c. 1870 ... 103	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879 ... 100
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan ... 108¾	Illinois war loan ... 100
N. Y. Bounty Loan ... 108¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873 ... 95
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan '72 ... 102¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878 ... 95
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, '73 ... 102¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1883 ... 95
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, '74 ... 102¾	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c ... 65¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, '75 ... 102¾	Tennessee new bds ... 62¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, '77 ... 102¾	Virginia 6s., ex-c ... 48¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, '76 ... 102¾	Virginia 6s., n. b ... 44¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, '74 ... 97	Georgia 6s ... 70
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881 ... 102	Georgia 7s. new bonds ... 81¾
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886 ... 102	North Carolina 6s ... 71
Illinois C. bonds 1860 ... 99¾	North Carolina 6s. x. c. ... 61¾
Illinois reg., 1860 ... 99¾	North Car. 6s. n. b. ... 61
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860 ... 99¾	Missouri 6s ... 87¾
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862 ... 99¾	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is ... 87¾
Illinois 6s. '79 aft. 1865 ... 99¾	California 7s ... 130
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870 ... 100	Connecticut 6s ... 98¾
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 ... 100	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 133	Bank of N. America ... 104
Manhattan ... 140	Hanover ... 110
Merchants ... 117	Irving ... 107
Mechanics' ... 122	Nassau ... 105
Union ... 115	St. Nicholas ... 104
America ... 138	Impt'rs. & Traders' ... 122
City ... 175	Park ... 145
Phenix ... 105	Manuf's & Merchants ... 103
National ... 111	Central National ... 106
Merchants' Exch'ge ... 109	Fourth National ... 101
State of New-York ... 110	Ninth National ... 104½
Commerce ... 117½	Tenth National ... 100
American Exchange ... 119	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 ... 93½	Tol. & W. 2d M. ... 80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 ... 93	Tol. & W. Equip. bds ... 71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 ... 113	Gt. Western 1st M. '68 ... 100¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76 ... 127	Gt. Western 1st M. '88 ... 87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76 ... 126	Gt. Western 2d M. '93 ... 76
Erie 1st M. ... Ex. ... 104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M. ... 98¾
Erie 7s, 2d ind. ... 1879 ... 100	Gal. & Chi. extended ... 100
Erie 7s, 3d ind. ... 1883 ... 96	Clev. & Tol. S. F. ... 102
Erie 7s, 4th ind. ... 1880 ... 94	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M. ... 105
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888 ... 92	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. ... 102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85 ... 100¾	Morris & Essex 1st M. ... 98¾
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75 ... 95	Morris & Essex 2d M. ... 88¾
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72 ... 104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. ... 104
Mich. Cen. s. 1st M. 8s, '82 ... 112¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. ... 93
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. ... 112	Cleve. & P. 2d M. ... 95¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M. ... 93	Cleve. & P. 3d M. ... con. ... 86
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68 ... 98	Cleve. & P. 4th M. ... 75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. ... 100¾	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M. ... 102¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870 ... 115	Chi. & Alton S. F. in. ... 95
Alton & T. H. 1st M. ... 94¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st M. ... 90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. ... 85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. ... 85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc. ... 82	Pennsula R. R. bonds ... 85
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv. ... 88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. ... 87¾
Con. 7 ₱ cen. ex. bds. ... 85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. ... 83
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M. ... 87¾	Chic. & Mil. 1st M. ... 88¾
Han. & St. J. con ... 88	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M. ... 81
Del. L. & W. 1st M. ... 98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... 96
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex. ... 91	

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,869,843 42; total payments, $1,879,750 81; balance, $99,427,942 50. The receipts include for Customs, $457,000; for Gold Notes, $133,000.

The friends and legal counsel of Mr. JOHN F. TRACY and Mr. DAVID DOWS, of the Chicago and Rock Island Road, have published a statement and affidavits, in pamphlet form, on their behalf, or as for the Company, in opposition to the various proceedings and motions for Injunctions and Receivers made in the Supreme Court of New-York by parties aggrieved by the Railway scandal of last December. A copy of this pamphlet has been sent to us, and as some complaint of injustice to Mr. DOWS, especially, was made at the time, in regard to our statement and comment upon the transaction, we deem it due to that gentleman to say that the affidavits before us aquit him of all personal speculations in the Stock, pending the exceptional and secret sales of 49,000 shares for account of the Company. He is made, however, to participate in the reasons alleged for the manner of and motives of this large transaction, and in the charges, both direct and by implication, against some of his co-directors who disapproved it, to sell out the Des Moines Extension to the Northwest Company. The statement of the legal aspects of the whole case, as now before the Courts, is followed by this official threat of a future action for damages:

A suit will be commenced by the Company against those who have combined to harass it by these most groundless proceedings, the moment the directors have completed an investigation now on foot as to the complicity of certain parties whom it is desirable to include as defendants. By this means the directors hope to be enabled to procure for the Company a reimbursement of its heavy losses, consequent upon these proceedings.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

FEB. 22, 1868.

In addition to the joint affidavit of Mr. TRACY and Mr. DOWS in the above case, Mr. TRACY makes his separate answer as to his individual profits from his knowledge of and agency in the secret sales for account of the Company. He also makes discovery of further large profits in contemplation of a further secret issue of 10,000 shares over and above the 49,000 shares. This issue, it turned out, was not then made, but the important fact remains for the reflection of the public and the government of the future buyers and present holders of Rock Island stock, that new creations of capital, for other purposes than the Des Moines Extension, are at all times in the power of the Executive Committee, of which the President is the chief, and that one of these creations was in such near contemplation last December that Mr. TRACY himself sold 5,000 shares of the Common Stock *short*, or, on time, at 99¾ per cent., and subsequently closed the contract at 94½@95 per cent., after the scandal of the previous transaction had sufficiently depressed the market. To whom this profit of about $25,000 finally inured, if to any one than Mr. TRACY himself, is not fully explained or even creditably accounted for in the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.:

JOHN F. TRACY, being duly sworn, says, that, including 1,100 shares on time, made by this deponent, on Oct. 7 and 9, 1867, this deponent, between Oct. 12, and Dec. 20, 1867, sold 3,100 shares, of stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, of which 2,100 were on time, and bought an equal number. These transactions were all closed prior to Dec. 20, 1867, realizing to the deponent a profit of $4 824 79.

Between Dec. 21 and 26, 1867, both days inclusive, this deponent sold on time 3,000 shares, and on Jan. 3, 1868, sold 40 shares. Of these, 240 actually belonged to and were sold for a Mr. CHAPIN, and 2,800 were provided for by purchases, between Jan. 3 and 9, 1868, both days inclusive. On this set of transactions there was a profit amounting to $7,971 34.

On the 28th December, 1867, with the view to benefit another person, who is presumed to be ignorant of the fact, this deponent caused to be sold on time, 300 shares. There was on this transaction a profit of $847.

In contemplation of an authority from the Executive Committee of said consolidated company, to issue and sell 10,000 shares of its stock, over and above, and in addition to the 49,000 shares before mentioned, and for the purpose of raising one million of dollars more capital, to be expended on steel rails for the use of the road, instead of iron, this deponent caused to be sold on time, on the 26th and 27th December, 1867, 5,000 shares, at 99¾. After such last-mentioned sales, this deponent was induced to believe that the said Executive Committee would not sanction such last-mentioned further issue. He therefore suspended sales in that behalf, but caused the said sale of 5,000 shares to be closed by purchases to the same extent, on Jan. 3 and 4, 1868, at prices varying from 94¼ to 95.

This deponent, JOHN F. TRACY, says that this is the only special account of 5,000 shares, or thereabouts, which this deponent had at any time since October 12, 1867; that this was an account of sales on time, and that the shares mentioned in it were not, nor were any of them, held for account of this deponent by the said MARVIN & Co.

And as to the allegation that this deponent, JOHN F. TRACY, offered an interest in this account, or the benefit of a part of it, to any other person, this deponent, JOHN F. TRACY, says that it is entirely untrue, unless it refers to the following circumstance: After the issue and sale of the said 49,000 new shares had become notorious, and on the 30th of December, 1867, * * * [a co-director] complained bitterly of the secrecy which had been observed towards him, and disclosed that, as a speculator in the stock market, he was likely to be a great sufferer by a fall in the price of stock consequent upon said new issue. This deponent, JOHN F. TRACY, with a view to console him, intimated a disposition to give him the benefit of said last mentioned account of 5,000 shares; but this deponent, JOHN F. TRACY, did not absolutely offer so to do, and subsequently reconsidered and revoked his said design to relieve said CRAWFORD.

On the 28th of December, 1867, this deponent sold 1,700 shares, which for more than a month previously had been held by this deponent and * * * on joint account. There was a loss on the purchase and sale of said 1,700 shares, amounting to $1,292 33.

On Dec. 31, 1867, this deponent sold, on time, 700 shares. This deponent is yet what is called short, in respect to 200 shares thereof, stock having been borrowed to complete the original sale.

It is barely possible, that in this recital, this deponent hath omitted some transaction in such stock, but such recital is full, true and complete, according to the best of his personal knowledge, information, recollection and belief. If any be omitted it must be of a very trifling amount.

Except the procurement of said 240 shares, and the purchase of said 1,700 shares, all this deponent's said transactions were conducted through the agency of C. R. MARVIN & CO. JOHN F. TRACY.

The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the first week in March:

1868	$237,762 09
1867	161,528 38
Increase	$76,233 71

Month of February:

1868	$800,786 80
1867	586,743 20
Decrease	$214,043 40

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,980,200, against $4,492,564 same week last year. Included in the week's exports were 14,737 bales Cotton, against 12,461 bales same week in 1867.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chrystie-st., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	$26,500
Chrystie-st., w. s., between Delancey and Rivington sts., 25x146	21,000
Forsyth-st., n. s., Lot No. 270, Delancey's estate, 25x125	33,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 57 ft. s. of Houston-st., 18x50	5,000
Essex and Broome sts., n. e. cor., 25x75	21,000
Greenwich-st., No. 341	18,000
Mott-st., No. 196	23,500
Ridge-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	21,800
6th-st., n. s., 124.9 ft. w. of Av. B, 24.9x97	12,400
10th-st., n. s., 75.2½ ft. w. of Av. A, 18.9½x71	13,000
11th-st., n. e. s., 221.9 ft. w. of Broadway, 27x103.3	50,000
13th-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23x103.3	15,000
13th-st., n. s., lot 510, Stuyvesant estate	10,700
14th-st., s. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 2 lots, 41.8x106	60,000
16th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.5	10,000
17th-st., s. s., lot 27, Rapelye's estate, 17.4x89	7,700
West 20th-st., No. 120	12,000
21st-st., e. s., 480 ft. n. of 1st-av., 20x90	12,000
27th-st., n. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x98.9	13,500
31st., s. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9	15,500
32d-st., s. s., 293.2 ft. w. of 9th-av., ½ part, 21 10x 98x9	12,000
39th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 2 lots, 50x 98.9	24,000
39th-st., s. s., 147 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24x98.9	40,000
40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	12,000
47th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x100.5	17,000
51st-st., s. s., 313 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x100.5	13,000
55th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	5,000
56th-st., n. s., 74 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x50.5	11,500
56th-st., s. s., 228.1½ ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.10½x100.5	29,000
58th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x100.5	9,000
58th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x100.5	9,000
69th-st. and 2d-av., s. e. cor., 25x75	23,000
83d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 71.7¾x69.7¾x 69.7¾x25	1,000
87th-st., n. s., 47 ft. east of 9th-av., 2 lots, 62.10x 102.2	20,400
88th-st. and 10th-av., n. e. cor., 200x100.8¾	22,600
111th-st. and 1st-av., n. e. cor., 6 lots, 150.10x95	7,950
115th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 2X half of the block	14,000
117th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 12 lots, 150 ft. front on 117th and 118 sts.	18,000
118th-st., n. s., 435 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11	1,800
Av. A, w. s., 77.6 ft. n. of 12th-st., 110x17.6x50x42.3 x66¼x81.5x63.10x25	[illegible]
Av. A, w. s., 20 ft. n. of 17th-st., 24x60	15,950
2d-av., e. s., 45 ft. n. of 51st-st., 21x58	16,000
2d-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 120th-st., 25.2x108.5	11,000
5th-av., e. s., 60.4 ft. n. of 24th-st., 60x125x100.6x25x 5.5x130	60,000
6th-av. and 50th-st., n. e. cor., 100.5x110.4½x105.6¾ x117.8	30,709
7th-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 48th-st., strip of land	416
8th-av. and 147th-st., s. w. cor., 362x200x358x199 } 8th-av. and 148th-st., s. w. cor., 225x199.10 }	45,000
10th-av., w. s., 377.5¼ ft., n. of 10th-av., 240.0½x 44.0¾x257.6x39.11½	9,500
Lot No. 367, Stuyvesant estate	nom.l
Lot No. 490, Randall's estate, 25x100.10	13,050

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 15, 5 yrs., per yr.	$5,006
Center-st., No. 114, 21 yrs., per yr.	500
Chrystie-st., No. 81, 3 yrs., per yr.	1,200
Hudson-st., No. 415, 10 yrs., per yr.	1,500
Front-st., No. 226, 3 yrs., per yr.	2,000
James-st., No. 85, 7 yrs., per yr.	1,800
Maiden Lane, No. 23, (assignment)	28,000
Market-st., No. 24, 1st floor, 3 yrs., per yr.	600
Park-pl., No. 3, 2d, 3d and 5th floors, 10 yrs., 4 yrs, per yr. } 6 yrs., per yr. }	4,500 / 5,000
W. 27th-st., No. 122, 10 yrs., per yr.	2,000
28th-st., n. s., 92 ft. e. 7th-av., 75.10-7x half the block, 10 yrs., $840 per yr., assignment	4,500
W. 48th-st., No. 384, 5 yrs., per yr.	600
8th-av., No. 318, 5 yrs., per yr.	900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 141 ft. s. Flushing-av., 42x86	$1,650
Bergen-st., s. s., 175.3 ft. e. Smith-st., 27.2x100	8,500
Bond-st., w. s., 81.4 ft. n. Bergen-st., 22.10x75	6,600
Carroll-st. 6th-av., s. e. cor., 95.5x54x204.9x100x249.8	20,200
Clinton and Degraw sts., southerly cor., 100x130	11,500
Columbia-st., e. s., 350.5 ft. s. Pierrepont-st., 55.10x 45x25x101x25	350
Dean-st., n. s., 123.6 ft. e. Bond-st., 21x100	nom.
Henry-st., (North,) w. s., 20 ft. from Herbert-st., 93.1½x28 9½x22.1½x95x50	600
Huntington-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20x100	3,800
Kossuth-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Broadway, 100x51x42 x8.0½x143 6x75	1,700
Lefferts-st., n. s., 212.11 ft. w. of Grand-av., 21.9x100	15,000
Prince-st., w. s., 256.6 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 19.6 x85	4,000
Skillman-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. Lorrimer-st., 25x100	600
Smith-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. Skillman-st., 25x70	2,500
Stockton-st., s. s., 188 ft. w. Tompkins-av., 22x100	780
Tillary and Lawrence sts., 21x56.6	4,000
Tompkins-pl., w. s., 288.9 ft. s. w. Harrison-st., 112.6x20.9	14,000
Third-st., n. s., 88.5 ft. w. 7th-av., 22x90	20,000
North 3d-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. 5th-st., 50x122	10,000
Fourth-st., w. s., 48 ft. s. South 4th-st., 48x103.6	15,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 686.11½ ft. n. Myrtle-av., 25x100	7,000
Flatbush-av., e. s., 263.3 ft. n. Lafayette-av., 41.8x 77.9x40x66.6	16,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 180 ft. n. Tillary-st., 45x112x45x 108.6	6,500
Franklin-av., e. s., 432 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 25.2x100	3,000
Gates-av., n. s., 138.6 ft. w. Vanderbilt-av., 19x75	12,750
Myrtle-av., n. s., 180 ft. w. Tompkins-av., 20x100	4,500

Leases Recorded.

Ewen-st., No. 111, store, &c., 3 years, per year	$600
Powers and President sts., s. e. cor., 5 yrs., per yr.	300

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Steuben-st., s. s., 241.4 ft. from Warren-st., 20x 100	$1,600
S. 5th-st., n. s., e. of Brunswick-st., 12.2x50	2,200
York-st., n. s., 173.4 ft. e. of Grove-st., 15.8x100	6,500
Newark-av., lot No. 16, 25x100	12,000

Hudson City.

Newark-av. and Rose Terrace, n. w. cor., 24.5½x 100	$6,000
Palisade-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Harrison-pl., 24.7x 118.6	3,100

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 3, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	5,289	Malt, bushels	650
Flour, bags	1,250	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	421	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	1,552	Cut Meats, pkgs	364
Wheat, bushels	2,070	Lard, pkgs	317
Corn, bushels	35,236	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	354
Rye, bushels	165	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	5,025	Petroleum, bbls.	237

ASHES—Continue quiet but firm at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Have been in demand and steady.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at unaltered prices.

COFFEE—Has been quoted very firm on a moderate trade inquiry. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12½c.@17½c., free, and 7½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ₱ lb. Stock, 115,078 bags, including 103,471 bags Rio; same time last year, 68,251 bags and mats, including 34,750 bags Rio.

COTTON—Has been in much better demand and quoted strong and buoyant, especially during the afternoon. The inquiry has been mainly from speculators and shippers. The favorable Liverpool advices have tended to stimulate business and to increase the confidence of holders. The aggregate sales since our last have been 5,715 bales, including 604 bales to spinners, 1,048 bales to shippers, 2,763 bales to speculators and 1,300 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their letters for to-morrow's steamer the

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	20¼	20½	20¾@21
Good Ordinary	21	21¼	21½@21¾
Low Middling	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Middling	23	23½	23¾@24
Good Middling	24	24½	24¾@25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,114
Receipts last week	22,982
Receipts preceding week	23,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	198,229
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	422,741
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	14,737
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	105,986
Exports since Sept. 1	245,537
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	53,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,595,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,341,100
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	967,000
Exports same time 1866-7	715,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	371,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	620,000

FISH—The demand has been moderate; prices have been tending in favor of sellers, though the changes have not been important.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, at a shade stronger prices for the low grades, which have not been offered freely, but at depressed and irregular prices for most other descriptions, which have been in comparatively fair supply. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 35; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 65@$10 15: common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 20@$10 80, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70@$10 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 35
Extra State	9 65@10 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 25@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 70@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 45@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 85@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 00

Southern Flour has been more active, but lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls. at $9@$10 80 for common to fair, and $10 85@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in demand and quoted steadier; sales were reported of 1,250 sacks at $12 25@$13 75 for extras, ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 40@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal has been more active but at lower prices, having been quoted down to $5 85@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 10@$6 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $5 60@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet and heavily nominal in price to-day. Sales were reported of only 6,200 bushels, including Amber State at $2 82½, and White California at $3 20 ₱ bushel. Late yesterday 25,000 bushels No. 1 Spring were sold for March delivery, seller's option, on private terms. Corn has been in much more demand, largely for export, and has advanced sharply, closing firm and buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 105,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 22, for New Mixed Western; $1 19@$1 21, chiefly $1 20 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 22@$1 22½, chiefly $1 22 for Old ditto, delivered; $1 24 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 22@$1 23 for New Yellow Western; $1 18@$1 20 for New White do.; $1 15@$1 20 for New Straw-colored and White Southern ₱ bushel. Of Rye small sales have been made at $1 85@$1 90 for Southern and State ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. A brisk inquiry, chiefly speculative, prevails for Oats, prices of which have advanced materially, closing with an upward tendency. Sales have been reported of 71,000 bushels Western at 81½c.@82c. for prime, and 82½c. for small lots of choice, in store, ₱ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. review as follows: "The depression so apparent in other branches of business is having an effect on the trade in Breadstuffs generally. It has been fully demonstrated in the past fortnight, and all descriptions are quotably lower. In Flour the transactions are quite limited, and will so continue until the opening of navigation around us, some weeks hence, when an improvement in the demand is looked for, and some advance in our present unsatisfactory rates. The stock is decreasing, the receipts moderate, and for the better grades from Winter Wheat there is not much desire shown to force sales. It will be recollected that last year, about the middle of this month, our market was quite animated, and prices rapidly advanced until the middle of May, after which lower rates were accepted. There is a regular business doing in California brands at fair rates—holders are not willing to accept any material reduction in value, and the sales are therefore restricted. There is no new feature in Wheat—the amount in store here is a little over 1,000,000 bushels, (chiefly Spring,) with about as much more on the canal ready for early navigation, but it is said that the stocks (at Chicago and Milwaukee) are larger than has heretofore been reported. With a dull Flour market the city and local millers are not working to advantage, and purchase only when they can get the article at a decline. The export trade is light. Of Winter and White the stock is nearly exhausted, with the exception of California, which arrives slowly, and is now a favorite with those who have learned how to use it. Rye is firm and wanted for export. Indian Corn has taken a downward course, in view of increased receipts and stocks, fluctuating rates for gold and lower English accounts. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight past consist of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 7,974 bbls. Flour, 146,368 bushels Wheat, 414,681 bushels Corn; to the Continent, 705 bbls. Flour, 29,323 bushels Rye; to South America, 1,822 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 12,016 bbls. Flour, 5,470 bbls. Corn Meal, 95 bbls. Rye Flour, 7,438 bushels Corn, 750 bushels Oats, 967 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 22,517 bbls. Flour, 95 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,470 bbls. Corn Meal, 146,368 bushels Wheat, 422,119 bushels Corn, 29,323 bushels Rye, 750 bushels Oats, 967 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Feb. 28, 1868	222,333	4,483,433	2,404,523
New-Orleans, Feb. 21, 1868	253	14,779	143,345
Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1868	13,215	33,880	228,348
Baltimore, Feb. 21, 1868	4,048	....	337,209
Boston, Feb. 21, 1868	18,663	10,836	2,750
California, Jan. 25, 1868	16,165	4,087,138	....
Other Ports, Feb. 25, 1868	26,540	36,652	47,773
Total	361,447	8,686,727	4,163,948
To about same period, 1867	93,867	2,332,364	4,301,628
To about same period, 1866	111,688	1,193,943	4,996,220
To about same period, 1865	82,035	1,498,866	73,359

To the Continent.

	Barrel. Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Feb. 28, 1868	36,414	444,787	283,011	26,458
Other Ports, to latest dates	9,986		26,188	....
Total	46,400	444,787	309,199	26,458
To about same period, 1867	2,142	12,173	41,436	8,083
To about same period, 1866	4,475	162,072	57,233	39,380
To about same period, 1865	12,650	....	68,521	1,767

HAY—North River Bale has been less plenty and in more demand at $1 01@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request and quoted at 90c.@$1 20 for short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former prices, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c.

HIDES—Have been dull but about the same in price since our last.

LATHS—Have been quoted firm but inactive.

LEATHER—The main call has been for Hemlock tannages, which have been held with increasing firmness.

LIME—Has been inactive at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet but steady, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ₱ gallon. Stock, 3,809 hhds., against 2,480 hhds. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quoted rather steadier, and have been in more request, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@71½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 30@$8 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at full prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 40; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 19@$1 23; Olive, $2 10@$2 15 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in some demand and firm at 11¾c.@12c. for Crude in bulk; 17¼c.@17¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Sales in Providence, last week, 56,500 pieces, including according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces 56x60, 7½c.; 1,500 do., 56x60, 7¾c.; 8,000 do., 60x64, 8c.; 18,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c.; 17,000 do., 64x64, 8½c.; 10,000 do., 64x64., on private terms.

PROVISIONS—There has been rather more firmness in the market for Pork, though the demand has not been active, either for regular trade purposes or on speculative account. The main call for new Mess has been for forward delivery. Sales have been confined to 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 65, closing at $24 62, regular, for New Western Mess, $23 12@$23 25, closing at $23 15, cash, for Old Mess; $22@$22 50 for Western Prime Mess; $22 75@$23 for City do.; $19@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, including seller April, at $24 87, and seller May, at $25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 14¾c.@15¾c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11¼c., chiefly at 11c., for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 220 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon continues in limited demand at easier prices; sales 135 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands, 11¾c. for rejected do., and 12¾c. for Short Ribs, ₱ lb. Lard has been depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 625 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15¾c.@16½c. for very inferior to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are scarce and quiet at 12c.@12½c. for City and 11¼c.@11¾c. for Country, ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand, including Prime Mess at $32 50@$36 50, India Mess at $38@$42 50, the latter for fancy, ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 280 tcs. Beef Hams are in good demand from $31 50@$35 50 for poor to very choice; sales 550 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 42c.@55c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice State, and 30c.@48c. for interior to choice Canada and Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 9c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Continue inactive at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 318 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¾c.@13½c.; and 76 boxes Havana at from 12¾c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 14¾c.@17¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugar in first hands: 5,589 hhds., 6,888 bags, and 5,858 boxes, against 17,866 hhds., 118,420 bags, and 30,290 boxes same time last year.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 196,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c.: 53,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¾c.@15¾c.; 61,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been dull, but essentially unchanged in price. The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice thus: "Transactions in Kentucky Tobacco were to a fair extent during last month, the sales reaching, including resales, 2,400 hhds. The inquiry was chiefly for low and medium grades for fillers and cutting for the home trade, and more could have been done had not the stocks of these sorts almost entirely given out; and what little is left is now held at a strong advance of from 1c.@2c. ₱ lb., bringing transactions to a stand. In the West, where prices already had opened beyond reasonable expectations, this had the effect of increasing the views of planters and speculators. We regret this the more as, for reasons previously stated, we cannot but foresee a disastrous result for those who follow up the excitement, as we sincerely believe that this state of things will check a legitimate business for a considerable time to come; and when it will become evident that the planters all over the country are making great preparations to set out as large a crop as possible, the result will be anything than satisfactory to them. The incoming crop generally is poor, and will furnish an ample supply of low grades, and if held above the reach and views of buyers must in time accumulate, and thus affect prices. A number of our largest receivers here fully coincide with our views, and are not inclined to make advances on shipments at the present ruling prices. This and the severe Winter we are passing through is delaying receipts here to a larger extent. Our quotations must be taken as nominal: Lugs, 7c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@12½c.; Medium Leaf, 11c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 16c.@19c.; Selections, 19c.@24c., ₱ lb. The tidings from Virginia assimilate to those from the West; the inclement weather retards supplies. The views of planters are high, and full figures are quoted from all the breaks in Virginia. A few small parcels of new crop brought to market here sold at 5c.@5½c. for frosted: 6c.@7½c. for fair Lugs, and 10c.@17c. for Leaf. *Seed Leaf Tobacco.*—The business in this branch of trade has been necessarily limited to that of a jobbing character. The scarcity of desirable grades for shipping, and the high prices demanded for inferior goods, which have been enhanced in a measure by the demand from cutters for low sorts, to take the place of Kentucky Lugs, have restricted transactions generally to the home trade. In Connecticut the demand has been small, but the high prices paid for the new crop induces holders here to expect a better business. In Ohio and State the principal parcels sold were of fillers and low grades at increased figures, the market being almost bare of these sorts. Pennsylvania has been more active, it being the only style of leaf suitable for shipping of which there was any supply, and although not a favorite with exporters the lack of other goods have compelled them to take this. The sales have been: 200 cases Connecticut, at 6½c., 7½c., 17½c., 35c.@55½c.; 300 cases State, at 4c., 7c., 9½c., 12c.@13c.; 450 cases Ohio, at 3½c. 4½c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 14c.@35c.; 600 cases Pennsylvania, at 4½c., 6½c., 10c., 11½c.@16c. ₱ lb. Quotations for *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@10c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old, and 18c.@30c. for new; fine Wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old, and 35c.@60c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 5c.@5½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old, and 8c.@14c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new: Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 4½c. @5c. for new; average lots, 6c.@10c. for old, and 9c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new, ₱ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—The small quantity of really good quality Fillers on hand, and the recent arrivals being generally of medium sorts, has created an inquiry for fine goods at enhanced prices. The feeling has begun to prevail, that before the new crop is fit to work we shall be short of good Fillers, and the demand from manufacturers being principally for that grade, our jobbers have taken freely all that offered, making the sales reach near 2,000 bales for consumption within our quotations. Some 400 bales were sold in bond for California at from 31c.@33c., gold. Of the deliveries, 1,000 bales were shipped direct to Europe. *Yara Tobacco*—There has been more doing in this article, but principally in small lots. Some 400 bales I and II cut were taken at from 90c.@92½c. We quote as follows: Havana—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 85c.@95c.; Fine, $1@$1 05. Yara—I cut, 82½c.@85c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 10; Average lot, 88c.@92½c. ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Has experienced more activity, the demand being for low and medium grades Black and Bright Work, of which but little remains in hand. The sales were equally divided between export and home trade. In fine grades but little doing, in the absence of suitable assortments. We quote: Black Work—Common and Medium, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 900 tcs. Lard and 200 bbls. Stearine at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a Prussian bark, with 2,500 quarters Corn at 7s. 6d., or if direct, at 7s. per quarter. For an European port, a bark, hence, *via* Philadelphia, with Petroleum, on private terms. For Havre, 100 hhds. Tallow, by steamer, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, on private terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE RESPECTABLE young ladies: one as cook, and has no objection to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and plain sewing; have the best of City reference; the other as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would do plain sewing if required, or would travel with a family to Europe; has been on the continent and is a good sailor; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 8th-av., near 12th-st.; ring the second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE, industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a respectful, neat and economical servant; a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; very willing and trustworthy; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place of eight years. Call for two days at No. 108 West 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a growing child; has good reference; can be seen for two days at 317 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a growing child; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery, linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country for the coming Summer. Call at No. 265 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork or take care of a growing child; can do all kinds of sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 384 5th-av., for two days. Call at the basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country for the Summer; best of reference for City or country. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give first-class City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 52 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, with the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first-floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 328 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUATION as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 344 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to care grown children and plain sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 8th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist with plain washing; best of City reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 98 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, work by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; can be seen until engaged. Call at No. 583 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or general housework; is a good plain cook and good baker; honest and obliging; fond of children; best of City reference; will go to the country. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family as chambermaid, waitress, or plain sewing; well recommended from last place. Apply at No. 329 West 22d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN A SITUATION as cook in a first-class boarding-house or small hotel; understands Italian and Spanish as well as French cooking; best of City reference; no objection to the country. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, situations for a large number of first-class servants; excellent cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK to bake bread and make pastry, and assist in the washing; can come well recommended; no objection to a boarding-house. Please call at No. 117 West 24th-st., rear, first floor; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS, lady's maid; also a seamstress and nurse, and seamstress; four excellent cooks; waitresses, $14, &c., for the City; also a seamstress for the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a Southern family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and is a good pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 West 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY BY A SUPERIOR cook, who understands soups, game, fish and desserts of all kinds, a situation; would assist with the coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl 15 years old to mind a child or do the chamberwork in a private family; small wages and a comfortable home. Apply at No. 247 Elizabeth-st., near Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking and sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 48 West 20th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A chambermaid and waitress, with the best of references, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse; has no objections to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 340 West 25th-st. Good City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress by the day, week or month; is a competent dressmaker; best City references. Call at No. 310 East 27th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL; is a good plain cook, a good baker and good washer and ironer; best City reference from last place. Address No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby seven weeks old; can be seen at No. 439 East 11th-st. Inquire in the shoe-store for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as chambermaid and first-class waitress for a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; one that understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL HAVING A Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, family sewing to do by the day, or would take a nice place to do light chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 425 2d-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable woman as infant's nurse; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 244 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter a situation to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as good plain cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 151 32d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to assist in the washing if required; can make all kinds of pastry and bread; good City references. Apply at No. 377 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as ladies' maid; is a thorough seamstress. Call for two days, or address 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; can bone and lard; best City reference. Can be seen at 102 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 74 Oliver-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable woman; best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 244 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or mind children. Call, for two days, at No. 324 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. No. 299½ 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECOMMENDED German girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 17 Stanton-st., first floor, near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, to go out by the day in families. Address DRESSMAKER, Station D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener; is an Englishman; his wife is a first-class cook; first-class reference given. Address G. B., gardener, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable colored man; has 10 years' reference from his last employer. Address S. RICHARDS, No. 40 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical, experienced, single man. City reference given. Address M. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, small family; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience in this country in the laying out and management of first-class places; can give the best of reference. Call on or address N. O. P., at W. Elting & Co.'s seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy, having taken the premium for butter the last two years; are Protestants, and no incumbrance; good references. Address A. B. C., care Mr. John McCombs, Room No. 16 No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class gardener; married man; thoroughly conversant with the propagation of green and hot house plants, hot and cold graperies, laying out of new places, fruits, flowers and vegetables; first-class City reference. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses and driving; has good City reference; the country preferred; can milk, and would make himself generally useful. Address T. R. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and one who will make himself generally useful; no objection to live in the City or country; has got good reference. Address K. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man who understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, fruits and vegetables; has the best of reference from former and later employers; has been in the business for 18 years. Call or address E. D. LARKIN, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; has no children; understands the care of hothouses, greenhouses and grapes, and is a good vegetable grower; has long experience in gardening in all its branches, and has the best of reference. Address J. W., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with small incumbrances; understands the care and management of greenhouse, graperies, fruit trees, vegetables, and all required on a place; none need apply unless first-class; ten years City reference. Address W. B., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young Scotchman to take charge of a small country-seat or to give assistance in a first-class place. Address, for two days, F. V., at Henderson & Fleming's, seedsmen, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who is a good City driver and first-class groom; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at or address, for two days, No. 336 East 9th-st., new number.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (A PROTESTANT,) a situation as gardener; understands the care of greenhouses and hothouses, and is a good vegetable grower; has good reference. Address W. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single young man; understands the care of and management of graperies, greenhouses, &c.; has the best of reference. Call on or address, for two days, J. C., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant man who understands the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference from last employer and others. Address W. B. J., seedstore, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, just disengaged in consequence of his employer going to Europe, a situation as waiter in a private family; has unexceptionable reference. Address, for two days, C. H. CAMERON, Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, practical worker, single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Only those gentlemen who want a first-class gardener need address A, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man and boy, or without boy: has had ample experience in greenhouse, graperies and vegetables; best reference. Address P. A., Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (NO CHILDREN) a situation to take charge of a building occupied by offices to look after; both have the best of references. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR shipping clerk in a wholesale fancy goods or Yankee-notion house; best of references. Address J. T., No. 169 Essex-st., City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, whose time is partially occupied, desires an engagement in a wholesale house; best City reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BRITISH DRY GOODS IMPORTING and Commission House wish an assistant salesman; one who is acquainted with buyers, has a knowledge of goods, is young and active and can come well recommended. Address Post-office Box No. 1,238, with references, qualifications and views in regard to salary, which must be moderate.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN competent to take charge of hot graperies, conservatory, early fruit-trees, &c. Apply, with references, at SAUNDERS' Office, No. 320 4th-av., between 2 and 3 o'clock, when the gentleman can be seen.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS farming and gardening and conversant with the care of fruit. Apply to FRANK CLARK, Westcott Express Company, No. 785 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A REAL ESTATE office, to look up property; one familiar with the value of real estate. Address, with reference, Box No. 951 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART PROTESTANT DOWN-stairs girl, in a private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and well recommended. Call at No. 319 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and sober coachman. Address with references, Box No. 1,784 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868.

WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor.

f26 1aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.

Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.

N16aw6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.

Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.

n.20-1aw6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

LOST AND FOUND.

CANVAS-COVERED VALISE LOST, ON Monday afternoon, from a sleigh in Nassau-st.; contained bones from a horse's feet, of no use or value except to the owner. $25 REWARD will be sent, as may be directed, and no questions asked, if returned by express or otherwise to No. 414 Water-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know. Sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORANGES! ORANGES!

Fresh Havana Oranges just arrived by steamer for sale at $7 per bbl., at Pier No. 33, East River.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

TWINES ONLY.—J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st., established 1845.—Twines for grain, coffee, salt and guano sacks, cotton bales, ham bags, wrapping, writing, news, book and sand paper, paper hangings, seine and gilling nets, fly nets, spindle banding, and loom cord, tobacco, wool and hop twine. Mattress, tufting, stitching, broom, binding, sewing, sail, carpet and all other twines. Twines for hardware, dry goods, grocers, druggists, shipchandlers, bookbinders, paper and broom makers, stationers, upholsterers, fishermen, weavers and all other trades. Cotton chalk and plow lines; trot, staging and out lines. Sample boxes 18 kinds. Price, $3.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by CARLE & STRONG, JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, and S. NEWBY.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 6 John-st., New-York.

THOSE WISHING INFORMATION CONCERNING the great manufacturing city, Newark, N. J., will consult HOLBROOK'S NEWARK CITY DIRECTORY. It contains map. An excellent medium for advertising.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Sig. Testa, Sig. Giorgio Ronconi, Sig. Antonucci, Sig. Baril.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Mary Barrett.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell. Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST, FREDRICK THE GREAT, and THE DESERTER. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE OCTOROON. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM." SPLENDID TABLEAUX. GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SONGS OF SCOTLAND. By Mr. Kennedy.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
MARBLE GROUP OF EVE and THE DEAD ABEL.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
THE PEOPLE'S READINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A report that the United States Government had offered Turkey to build a port to be used as a station for the American Navy, at Marmorizza, and that the Porte had declined to grant the necessary concessions, is transmitted to us by the Cable.

Mr. TRAIN has been rearrested in Dublin, this time, it is supposed, on an action for debt.

The case of Gen. NAGLE is to be removed to the Court of Queen's Bench, in consequence of the impossibility of obtaining a mixed jury. The trial of NUGENT has been postponed on account of the illness of a juror.

Baron L. N. DE ROTHSCHILD is to be raised to a higher rank in the peerage.

Authorization has been given the Prussian Minister of War to confiscate the ex-King of Hanover's estate.

The English schooner *Mary Ann* was yesterday destroyed by fire at Antwerp. Her Captain and crew perished in the flames.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws imposing taxes on incomes and manufactures. The bill restoring to market the alternate sections of land along the line of the Pacific Railroad and its branches was passed; also the bill exempting the school lands of the District of Columbia from taxes. The amendments to the bill making appropriations for the heirs of General ANDERSON were non-concurred in. The Clerk of the House announced the appointment of the impeachment managers, and the Clerk of the Senate was instructed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to receive the managers. The bill to fund the national debt was taken up, the question being on the adoption of the amendment offered last week by Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, replied at length to the remarks with which Mr. SHERMAN sustained his amendment, after which the bill was postponed until to-day. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Select Committee on Standing Rules, then went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

In the House petitions praying for a reduction of taxes and economy in public expenditures were presented and referred. The regular order of business for Monday—the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference—was taken up, and a large number of bills and resolutions introduced and referred. The bill introduced by Mr. WILSON last Tuesday was then taken up. It recites that the public welfare demands that the pecuniary obligations of the Government be kept within the narrowest limits, and declaring that it is not expedient to assume new obligations on behalf of any railroad companies, and prohibiting the Committees from reporting any bills in conflict with the resolution. After debate the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 78, nays 44. The consideration of Mr. ELDRIDGE's motion—pending at the adjournment on Monday—to suspend the rules to enable him to have read and spread on the journal the protest of the Democratic members against the manner in which the House had managed the impeachment question, was resumed. After debate, the House refused to suspend the rules; yeas 46, nays 84. The Senate message announcing its readiness to receive the impeachment managers was announced. In Committee of the Whole, the bill appropriating $19,515,000 for domestic mail service, and $745,000 for foreign service, was taken up. Mr. BLAINE explained the bill, after which it was reported to the House and passed. Mr. BUTLER from the Impeachment managers, reported the additional article offered by him on the previous day but which was rejected, and stated that the Managers had agreed upon adopting it. The article holds Mr. JOHNSON guilty of "high misdemeanors" in speaking disrespectfully of Congress on various occasions, and thereby seeking to bring reproach upon that body. It was printed in full in the TIMES of yesterday. Mr. ELDRIDGE raised the point of order, that the managers had no right to accept new articles of Impeachment, but the Speaker overruled the point and Mr. BUTLER proceeded to address the House in support of the article presented. After general debate, the previous question was moved and the article adopted, yeas 87, nays 41. Mr. BINGHAM also submitted another article, based upon Mr. JOHNSON'S more recent expressions of contempt for Congress, which was read and adopted, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The report recently published to the effect that the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company had been robbed by burglars of $130,000 in United States bonds and other securities, is pronounced by the Superintendent of the Road to be a false and malicious statement.

Two thieves yesterday entered a jewelry-store in Philadelphia and succeeded in abstracting from the show-case $25,000 worth of diamond rings and pins, and escaped unobserved. One of them was subsequently captured, and about half of the property recovered.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg to-day. Nominations will be made for Auditor and Surveyor-General, to be supported at the October election, and for district delegates to the National Convention.

Returns from the municipal elections held in various parts of the State yesterday generally indicate a Democratic gain. In the large cities heard from this gain is more noticeable than in the small towns. Two or three localities only show increased majorities for the Republicans.

The steamboats *M. S. Mepham* and *Fanny Scott* were destroyed by fire at St. Louis yesterday, while lying at the levee. They were owned by M. S. MEPHAM & BROTHERS, and were valued at $100,000; insured for $60,000.

Official dispatches received at Gen. SHERMAN'S headquarters in St. Louis deny that there has been great suffering at Fort Stevenson this winter, as telegraphed a few days ago. The dispatches say the garrison is well provided for in every respect.

The occupants of the tenement-house No. 38 West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, were thrown into a state of excitement yesterday morning by the announcement that MARY MURRAY, residing in the basement, had cut her throat. She had had some words with her husband, and while he was absent at his work, being tired of life, attempted to make away with herself. Sergt. HEALEY, of the Twentieth Precinct, had her removed to the hospital.

The burning of Barnum's Museum entailed a loss of $400,000 on the Museum and Menagerie Company. The buildings were purchased a few days ago by the Company for $165,000, of which only $20,000 had been paid. The insurance on the buildings amounted to $62,000. The owners and occupants of the adjacent buildings suffered heavily also.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening in the Cooper Institute, in favor of sustaining the present Metropolitan Excise law. Hon. WM. E. DODGE presided, and Revs. J. B. DUNN, J. T. DURYEA, D. D., JOHN HALL, D. D., and others, made appropriate addresses. A series of resolutions was adopted, and a Committee of Four was appointed to inform the Legislature and the Governor of the action of the meeting.

The case of HATCH, &c., *vs.* The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, was before Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court, yesterday. This is one of the cases that were transferred from the Supreme Court of this State to the Federal Courts. The argument on the merits was postponed until Saturday next.

The case of DANIEL DREW and the Erie Railway Company came before the Supreme Court again yesterday on the motion to compel Mr. DREW to put in his answer to the petition of the Attorney-General. After some discussion among the counsel, the Court directed that the argument should be proceeded with on Tuesday next. A temporary injunction was granted against the defendants by Judge BARNARD.

The annual commencement of the medical department of the University of the City of New-York was held last evening in the chapel of the University. The degree of M. D. was conferred on 82 graduates.

Cotton was more active yesterday, and closed with an upward tendency. Flour was in moderate request and irregular in price. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn and Oats were much brisker and firmer. Provisions were rather inactive. Freights dull.

Impeachment as a Precedent.

The Providence *Journal* very properly speaks of the practice of State Legislatures endorsing the impeachment of the President, as a "thoughtless and unbecoming proceeding." It may become a very mischievous proceeding also. Nothing can save the impeachment of the President from inflicting serious damage on the party which is responsible for it, as well as upon the country and the cause of Republican government, but the most upright and careful conduct of the trial upon which the Senate is about to enter.

If the trial should be so conducted as to impress upon the country the belief that it had been a *partisan* proceeding, it is not easy to conceive the extent of the mischief it may do. It will, in that case, inevitably be regarded as a precedent which political parties in the future will be sure to follow. All experience shows the danger of establishing a bad precedent in any case involving the action of public bodies: for it inevitably comes to be regarded as a *rule* of action. What one party has done once, under pressure of an emergency, will be done by other parties whenever it becomes their interest to do it. If Mr. JOHNSON is impeached, tried, convicted and removed by the Republican party now,—and if the process is so conducted as to leave the conviction in the public mind that it is a party movement,—that the dominant party has converted what was designed to be a grave and solemn judicial proceeding into a weapon for the accomplishment of a party purpose,—we may be sure the process will be repeated by any party that may be in power, whenever similar circumstances render resort to it possible. Whenever the President is of one party and Congress is of another, the President will be ejected and made to give place to the Senate's nominee.

It is not simply that the action now will be relied on technically as a precedent, but its success will have the effect of making men believe that this is a perfectly proper method of securing a change in the Presidential office. Strong partisans,—who are always more zealous for their particular ends than scrupulous about the means of reaching them,—will feel warranted in saying, that the power of impeachment was given to Congress for the purpose of securing harmony between the Executive and Congress, when the popular elections had failed to do so; and if party zeal is very hot, it will be an easy matter to make the great body of the party believe it. We have seen quite as extraordinary doctrines forced upon parties, by the same kind of pressure, already. If anybody had said four years ago that Congress had the right to force negro suffrage upon the Southern States,—or to impose Constitutions upon those States without regard to the wishes or wants of their people,—or to rule them absolutely by military power, and had predicted that these things would be done when the war was closed, they would have been denounced as fanatics, and their doctrines scouted, as at war with our whole system of public law. But this power is now asserted and exercised by Congress, as if no human being had ever doubted it.

It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to the future peace of the country and to the regular and safe working of our political machinery, that the trial of the President should be calm, dignified, and wholly judicial in its character. Whatever tends to give it a party coloring, does infinite mischief to the country. And nothing tends to give it that aspect more than for State Legislatures, State officials and mass meetings of partisans, to attempt to bias the Senate in the action it is about to take. A sense of justice ought to restrain these bodies from doing anything at once so unfair and so unwise. If the President is clearly convicted of the "high crimes and misdemeanors" which are charged upon him, the whole country will acquiesce in his removal from office, and no dangerous or disturbing precedent will be established. But if his impeachment and removal are seen to be but a party trick, to get Mr. JOHNSON out of, and Senator WADE into, the Executive chair, the invention is one which will be sure, on every possible occasion, to return to plague the inventors.

Bullying the Senate.

It is mortifying to the public sense of honor and the public feeling of justice to read the bullying and domineering language which Mr. STEVENS addressed to Senators on Monday from his place in the House. Referring to the coming trial before the Senate, STEVENS exclaimed:

"Now, then, let him who can, expect to, get out on the only ground left, if my article is adopted. Let him hope, who dares to hope, that so high a body as that Senate will *betray its trust*, will forget its own acts, will tread back its own action, will disgrace itself in the face of the nation. Point me out one *who dares to do it*, and you show me one *who dares to be regarded as infamous* by posterity."

Again, referring to Senators, he cried:

"Let me see, continued Mr. STEVENS, shaking his finger above his head, *the recreant who dares* to tread back upon his steps, and *vote on the other side*."

In a party view, the Senate is very strongly Republican. The party majority is more than sufficient to convict Mr. JOHNSON by the requisite two-thirds vote. The majority, too, are very strongly prejudiced against the accused, personally and politically; and on nine of the charges upon which he is to be tried, may be said to have prejudged the merits of the case by their repeated declarations of the constitutionality, validity and inviolability of the Tenure of Office law.

But we are unwilling to believe that Senators will be moved still farther in the same direction by the insulting and infamous words addressed to them by Mr. STEVENS as the leader of the impeachment movement in the House. Men of cool heads and just judgments have had occasion to be ashamed more than once at the displays of unreason and folly in the House; but this of Mr. STEVENS is rather the most disgraceful that has yet appeared. If we could believe that such language would push Senators on to a conviction not otherwise approved of by their sense of justice, we should feel that the confidence of the country in the Senate and the Republican Party would soon be utterly overthrown. But we are unwilling to believe it will have such an effect. On the contrary, we believe that if Mr. STEVENS should make such menacing demonstrations against Senators, every day while the trial lasts, the chances of Mr. JOHNSON'S escape would be vastly improved.

Providing Against Delay.

The rules adopted by the Senate for its guidance in the matter of impeachment seem effectually to prevent delay in the conduct of the trial. It will not now be possible for the President's counsel to protract the proceedings by a resort to technicalities or protracted argument on points as they arise. Limitations are imposed upon the number of speakers, and the time which at different stages of the trial shall be allotted to them respectively. The presiding officer is clothed with authority ample for enforcing the orders of the Senate, which has refused to merge its general character or authority in the specific form of a Court of Impeachment. And as the articles sanctioned by the House mainly relate to admitted facts, involving no large amount of evidence and affording scanty latitude for contrariety of statement, there seems no reason for anticipating delays or even tediousness in the management of the case.

This course on the part of the Senate, while manifestly expedient, is not, in our opinion, open to the complaint of being unjust. The law's delays are not more proverbial than is the fondness of lawyers for quibbles and speeches intended to postpone judgment and so to defeat justice. It is not often that we can quote Mr. SUMNER approvingly, but he is right when he insists that speaking against time has become one of the fine arts, and that some restraint upon the tongues of counsel is therefore necessary. So far as we can judge, no restriction is imposed which tends to impair Mr. JOHNSON'S opportunities for genuine defence, or to compromise the fairness and dignity of the Senate. It has done no more than provide against waste of time and impose a check upon the oratory that would, if permitted, prolong the trial to the end of Mr. JOHNSON'S term. And as these regulations are compatible not only with a full statement of the President's case, but with the exercise of all reasonable courtesy toward him individually, we see nothing objectionable in them. On the contrary, having in view the proceedings of Monday, we see a general desire on the part of Senators to avert the charge of partiality or undue precipitancy. All they are determined to prevent is the defeat of the prosecution by the emyloyment of frivolous technicalities or the indefinite prolongation of the proceedings.

And the Senatorial majority are right. The country requires impartiality and justice, but it also requires the speedy conviction or acquital of the accused. No good can come, while much harm certainly will result, from delay. The issue having been made cannot be too quickly decided. The people look on patiently because they have confidence in the integrity of the Senate, and are prepared to acquiesce in whatever verdict may be rendered. They know that the country will survive, whoever occupies the Presidency; and next to a just verdict, they are anxious for nothing so much as for a decisive settlement of the question whether Mr. JOHNSON shall or shall not continue his controversy with Congress.

Apart from the immediate personal and political aspect of the question, it is highly desirable that Congress should be in a position to resume the general business of the country without needless loss of time. Whether Congress arrive at any definite understanding or not, it is tolerably certain that pending the trial no progress will be made in either Chamber with important legislation. An interval of a few days must occur between the initiatory step and the actual commencement of work, but even this will probably be consumed with matters more or less directly relating to the trial. The attention of members is concentrated upon this subject, and there will be no noticeable divergence from it until the end be reached by the formal vindication of one or the other of the parties to the trial. Hence the importance of pushing it forward with all proper promptitude, that regular legislation may be resumed. The questions of finance and taxation await attention; and the whole subject of reconstruction may be found unmanageable except by making a fresh start. These are reasons for hoping that the Senate will fulfill its promise, and dispense decorous justice as quickly as may be possible.

City Railroad Car Licenses.

We are informed that our report in yesterday's TIMES, showing that the street railroad cars are run in absolute defiance of the Corporation ordinance which requires them to be licensed, is rather too sweeping in its conclusions. The allegation, we are assured, does not apply to the cars of the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth-avenue lines, or to those of the Belt Railroad Company, which pay their fees regularly. In explanation of this error on our part, we can only say that at the time we were furnished with the data upon which the report was based—a week ago—neither of the railroad companies in question had taken out licenses, and their compliance in this respect with the ordinance has been only within the last day or two.

As to the remainder of the lines, not the slightest revenue has accrued to the City in return for their franchises for years past, and some of them have never paid a dollar into the Municipal Treasury since they were established. To this latter class belong the Second and Fourth avenue roads, which claim exemption from the payment of licenses under their respective charters, on the ground that the Legislature authorized them to run prior to the enactment of the license ordinance by the Common Council. In this point they have been sustained by the Court of Appeals. The Third-avenue, the Hudson River, the Seventh-avenue, the Dry Dock and East Broadway, the Bleecker-street and all the other lines, refuse payment upon a legal quibble, and, thus far, have made a successful resistance to the demands of the City. A clause is inserted in the respective charters of all these companies to the effect, that they shall pay the same license fees as other railroads are paying. This ambiguous proviso is construed to mean that they shall pay no fees at all, because the Second and Fourth avenue roads have been declared exempt from such payment. Suits have been instituted against these delinquents, it is true, on the part of the City, but there is nothing to show that they are pressed with the vigor and zeal to which their importance entitles them. They are delayed from time to time on various pretexts, and there is little probability that they will ever be brought to trial.

Thus the matter stands. The railroads are our masters. They are utterly beyond our control, the only means of relief from their usurpations being a revocation of their charters by the Legislature, and the reincorporation of the roads, if need be, under clearly defined restrictions. The fallacy of looking to the Legislature for aid in this emergency is, however, plain. The railroad companies control that body as they do the people of this City. They send their representatives to Albany as regularly as the Winter comes. If they do not get them into regular seats they have them in the lobby; but they get them into the seats if their services in that manner can be made most available. We must continue, then, to bear as patiently as we are able, the all but intolerable burdens which these monopolies inflict—allowing them to tear up our thoroughfares whenever they please, to assert the right of way over all other vehicles which pay licenses to the City, occupy such portions of the streets at the end of their routes as they want for their convenience, utterly free of cost, and put their patrons off with the shabbiest kind of accommodation that can be supplied.

The Democratic Protest.

The House may refuse to receive the protest presented by its Democratic members, and may exclude the document from its official record, but the force of its allegations will remain nevertheless. They complain that the rights of the minority are wantonly disregarded by the majority, and that questions of vital importance to the country are habitually disposed of without affording time for examination or debate. They allege that measures demanding the most careful scrutiny are hurried through in defiance of the established rules of the House, under a despotic exercise of "the previous question." They insist that this practice has acquired a sanction under the influence of the Reconstruction Committee which jeopardizes legislative safeguards, and deprives the minority of rights that are essential to the safe working of popular government. The haste with which impeachment was pushed through the House, and the arbitrary limitation of debate on the articles, are among the instances cited by the authors of the protest in support of their statements, which in the main are as true as they are unpalatable.

The evil is not one which any party can afford long to pass unnoticed. For the fair opportunities for examination and discussion, which are now systematically denied, are not to be confounded with factious opposition, or the use which minorities are sometimes willing to make of forms to the prejudice of public business. Only in the presence of these tactics, or under the pressure of some sudden emergency, can the absolute powers which the present majority continually exercise be justified. They are intended to guard against abuses—not to be instuments of tyranny in the hands of those who are strong enough to take care of their measures; and their perversion to ends which Mr. STEVENS has made politically fashionable is one of the worst features of the system now in vogue in the House.

City Government.

In the Constitutional Convention Mr. OPDYKE proposed that the government of cities should consist of two bodies, one of Aldermen and the other of Councilmen,—one to be elected by universal suffrage, and the other to be elected by the taxpayers of the city. Mr. REYNOLDS, who is now the Republican candidate for Mayor of Rochester, being a member of the Convention, voted for the plan; and for this vote the Albany *Argus* is now assailing him as having favored the establishment of a property qualification for voting.

Without stopping to argue the question just now, we beg the attention of the *Argus* to the action of Mayor HOFFMAN in this matter of city government in connection with property. He has vetoed several ordinances of the Common Council for paving the streets, on the ground that the *property-owners* on these streets were opposed to it. He takes the ground that none but property owners have a right to any voice in the matter. Paving the streets is an important part of city government. Those for whose use and convenience the streets are paved are not all property owners. Those who have no property are just as much interested in having good pavements in any street, as are those who have it all. The same principle which governs paving the streets, also governs cleaning them, and lighting them and providing a police for them. Indeed the principle which Mayor HOFFMAN has laid down, as the basis of his official action, applies to the whole city government, and goes a good deal further than Mr. OPDYKE's proposed plan. Mr. OPDYKE merely proposed that the tax-payers should have a partial share in regulating the government, all of whose expenses they are required to pay; but it gives to those who do not pay taxes an equal voice in deciding what expenses should be incurred. Mayor HOFFMAN'S action in regard to paving the streets, and the principle on which it rests, give to property-holders the absolute and exclusive control of the whole matter. Those who have no property, have no voice in the decision of the question.

We do not refer to this for the purpose of blaming the Mayor's action or of condemning the principle which underlies it;—but merely to show the unfairness of the *Argus* in its attempt to make party capital out of the matter. It is this which curses every attempt at reform in providing for the government of our great cities, as well as in every other department of public affairs. And until the influential men of all parties are willing to treat these subjects without controling regard to the party use they can make of them, we must be content to see our local governments of all sorts go downward,—become more and more corrupt, less and less effective, and a greater and greater reproach to republican institutions.

An Educational Fund for the South.

The South will be less observant and less grateful than we suppose it to be if it fail to draw a broad line between the extremists, who pester it politically, and the large and influential class of kind and generous people, who stand ready to provide for its material and educational necessities. It cannot fail to perceive the strong desire which exists in the North to promote the reëstablishment of fraternal relations, or the friendly feeling which waits but for the restoration of political unity to obliterate as far as may be the poverty and desolation which are among the legacies of the war.

The relief rendered months ago, when the wail of destitution came up from the South, was less systematic than it might have been, but it was sufficient to redeem the North from the charge of indifference. With the bitterness of partisan contention in full play, and with the disadvantages inseparable from a disturbed and dissevered Union, enough was done to prove the desire of the great majority in the North to obliterate hostile remembrances by the alleviation of suffering and the exercise of a quiet but honest sympathy.

The meeting at Cooper Institute on Monday evening is a yet more notable illustration of the strength of the feeling which dictates help for the South in the matter of education. A fund is projected for enlarging the resources of Washington College, Virginia, of which ROBERT E. LEE is the head; and the countenance given to it by Gov. FENTON, Mr. BEECHER and others of the like political faith cannot fail to impress rational Southerners or to commend the cause to the liberal consideration of the Northern people. The spirit which pervaded the speeches and letters could have no more felicitous expression than in the words of Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS, who wrote:

"I should most gladly do anything in my power to show that the most radical men in this part of the country cherish no unkind, much less any vindictive feeling, toward the people of any State or section as a class, and that the true Radical policy is merely the security of fair play and equal opportunities for all. Prompt and universal education in the Southern States is the truest and most enduring reconsruction. Every word spoken for it, every dollar given to it, is the sincerest peace-offering."

The allusions to Gen. LEE'S connection with the College were conceived in the same spirit. Mr. BEECHER, indeed, made that connection one of the most telling points of his appeal. "He pleaded for the College because Gen. LEE is its President;" repudiating as absurd and unjust the allegation that LEE'S influence upon the scholars will be unfavorable to their loyalty and patriotism. Mr. BEECHER predicted an entirely opposite influence, and urged that it be strengthened by friendly coöperation on the part of the North.

The fund in contemplation may be upheld on its merits—as a means of enlarging the educational facilities of the South, and affording needed support to a meritorious institution impoverished by the war. But it will also operate as a fresh bond of sympathy between the sections, and as evidence that the people of the North cherish none of the jealousies or antipathies which were formerly imputed to them at the South.

A Reminiscence.

In 1864 the Republican Senators were very anxious to get MONTGOMERY BLAIR and Mr. SEWARD out of the Cabinet. They had a caucus and adopted a declaration containing the following sentiments:

"*The President should be aided by a Cabinet council agreeing with him in political principle and general policy*, and all important measures and appointments should be the result of their combined wisdom and deliberation. The most obvious and necessary condition of things, *without which no administration can succeed*, we and the public believe does not exist, and therefore such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects, more especially in the present crisis of public affairs. The Cabinet should be *exclusively composed* of statesmen who are *the cordial, resolute, unwavering supporters of the principles and purposes above mentioned.*

The paper was signed by Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Benj. F. Wade, John Sherman, of Ohio; L. M. Morrill, W. P. Fessenden, of Maine; David R. Clark, John P. Hale, New-Hampshire; H. B. Anthony, Rhode Island; Zachariah Chandler, Michagan; O. H. Browning, Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; James Harlan, James W. Grimes, Iowa; S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas; T. O. Howe, Wisconsin.

A committee of nine, with Senator COLLAMER at its head, waited upon the President to present to him this paper. When it had been read, Mr. LINCOLN said he approved of it heartily, but he thought the Senators had made a mistake. He was willing and anxious to consult their wishes in the matter, but he wanted to ask them one question,—not to be answered until they had given it due reflection. "You say," said he, "that I ought to have a Cabinet every member of which *agrees with me* in opinion. Is that exactly what you mean? Don't you really mean that I ought to have a Cabinet every member of which agrees *with you* in opinion. Isn't *that* what you really want?" And telling them to sleep on it and come back when they had answered it satisfactorily, he dismissed them until they should see fit to return. "But," said he, when relating the story, "they never came back."

Mr. LINCOLN'S manner of meeting such little differences between himself and Congress was not precisely that which Mr. JOHNSON adopts. It was by no means so ostentatious, but it was a good deal more practical and effective.

MINOR TOPICS.

We try to keep ourselves reasonably free from the feeling of envy, but it is by no means an easy task. The familiarity of Senators with the private purposes and party relations of the Almighty,—the omniscience and infallibility of the *Tribune*,—these and a few other matters certainly do excite within us feelings which it is a good deal easier to imagine than to describe. But what moves us most to envy and jealousy is the splendid faculty of strong writing possessed by some of our contemporaries in such excess. To say nothing of the *Tribune* and its Washington correspondence, which is probably the finest of its kind, (though it may be the very worst kind,) in the world,—what are we to think of the man who can write thus:

"If the ineffable contempt and hatred of a loyal people would scathe, and blast, and wither a public traitor, ANDREW JOHNSON this day would lie as prostrate in life as he does in the estimation of the American people—a miserable, an irreparable ruin—a thing of loathing, an object of horror to all beholders."

How are we to keep ourselves free from envy, when we find that even a Chicago Editor can handle the English language in this style.

In speaking yesterday of the suicide of young BURKE, who held a clerkship in the office of Receiver of Taxes, and who received no pay for the month of February, we stated that the entire salaries of the City employes generally for that month, were taken by the Tammany Hall politicians for political purposes. We have since learned that the main object for which this money was seized, was the appointment of Mr. BRENNAN to be Police Commissioner.

Perhaps it would be looking for too much to expect that the eloquent orators of the House of Representatives will now let Mr. JOHNSON alone for awhile. They have had a busy time with him for ten days. Every member has said the worst, or the best things, that can possibly be said of him; and the late speeches show that even the very smartest members can now do nothing better than say over again what has already been said a hundred times. Everybody knows it all by heart, and we fear that people are now beginning to feel that the subject, as well as the charges, are rather threadbare.

The *Tribune* was taken at a disadvantage night before last. Barnum's Museum took fire at so late an hour that there was no time to send for the reporter who saw such wonderful things when the old museum burned down. The public consequently missed those splendid descriptions of terrific combats between the beasts,—the grand struggle of the lion and anaconda, the fearful fight between the tiger and the white bear, which filled their souls with delectable horror on the previous occasion. We thought Mr. BARNUM would have been more considerate. We insist that when his next menagerie burns up he shall give the *Tribune* at least a few hours' notice.

An evening paper asks why the Common Council will not pass an ordinance obliging every street railroad company to keep the street through which it runs its cars in good repair and clean, on pain of forfeiting its charter if it fails in this duty? One reason is that the railroad companies do not hold their charters from the Common Council, but from the Legislature, and the former cannot repeal them. Another is that the companies can buy up the Common Council whenever they like, and at much less than it would cost them to comply with such a requirement. There are other reasons which might be mentioned, but these are probably enough.

A correspondent of the *Commercial* says it is thought that the Supreme Court will decide that "greenbacks are unconstitutional,"—and that the Secretary of the Treasury will settle all claims as they may arise by paying them in coin. He adds that "this will settle the whole matter in a manner that will be acceptable to the people." This strikes us as a very extraordinary opinion. What will become of debts, public and private, that have been already paid in greenbacks? If such payment was unconstitutional, they must be paid over again in gold. Such a decision would create wider distress and greater confusion throughout the country, ten times over, than a decision that the Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional.

THAD. STEVENS wished to impeach and try President LINCOLN instead of his successor. The first accusation that he wished to have made was that the culprit "did erect North Carolina and the other conquered Territories into States and relations, giving them Governments of his own creation, and appointing over them rulers unknown to the laws of the United States, and who could not by any such laws hold any office therein." It will be remembered that the celebrated North Carolina proclamation was the work of Mr. LINCOLN. It will be remembered that it was Mr. LINCOLN who appointed STANLEY Governor of North Carolina, and it was Mr. LINCOLN who did several and sundry other things herein charged. It is well that the Senate and the country have been saved from *this* trial.

We hope our colored friends at the South will try and keep as cool as possible during the present critical times at Washington. We assure them that the African politicians who are telling them that their services may be required at Washington to put down the white traitors who support JOHNSON, are misleading them. They are not wanted for any such duty, nor will they be. We white folks can manage our quarrel among ourselves, and even if we get to talking pretty loudly, we advise them not to pitch in until, at least, somebody is hurt. The best thing for our colored friends at present is to leave us to attend to impeachment and the Constitution and old JOHNSON and old STANTON and old THOMAS and old STEVENS and old GRANT and all the rest of them. If, while we are doing this, they will themselves go to work like men to make a living, they will have decidedly the advantage of some of us.

Judge RIVES, of Virginia, delivered a speech at Richmond the other night, noteworthy for its broad views and sound sense as well as its vigorous loyalty. He had very clear and decided ideas as to the duty of Virginia at this time. He urged the people to adopt the new Constitution, and urged the Convention to make the work worthy of the State. He advocated the establishment of a comprehensive system of free schools, and the upholding of all the higher institutions of learning. On points of State policy he administered much excellent advice, and gave hopes of a great future for Virginia. He warned the people against the danger of falling into the control of the old political leaders of the South, who had dragged them into the quagmire of secession, and still later into the most foolish and ruinous policy. On this point his language was earnest and impressive, and deserving of special attention by the whole people of the South. We should be able to agree entirely with every part of Judge RIVES' speech, but for his unnecessarily intense denunciations of those who differed from him on party questions, or had differed from him in the past. Nothing but dissension, hatred and disunion can come from such language; and we would rather hear it from any other man in Virginia than from Judge RIVES.

Our Richmond correspondent mentions as a sign of progress in Virginia that nobody was amazed in the Convention the other day when "a very black member called a page to him and sent to one of the leading white members for a 'chaw of tobakker,' which was courteously sent in the form of a ten cent plug. Black gentleman 'bit off' a big quid and sent the remainder back." Such a satisfactory sign of returning loyalty should not be overlooked in Congress. It is a better proof of this white man being "sound on the goose" than if he were to swear a hundred oaths of allegiance daily. But what next?

We don't suppose that Congress or the American people would like to see our troops marched out of Alaska, our flag hauled down, the Russian flag raised in its place, and the country returned to the Czar, who fancied he had delivered it over to us forever. Yet the House has again and again postponed making the appropriation required for it by the treaty, and we have this Washington dispatch in the *Post*: "While there has been no formal interchange of opinions between members, there is every prospect that the Committee will not make a favorable report to the House, but recommend that no appropriation be made for the purchase of the Territory. Members who have canvassed the House say that an appropriation to pay for Alaska cannot possibly get through." The treaty was regularly made by the Executive, confirmed by the Senate, and approved by the country. We hope the Czar will not press his claim too hard, or declare the treaty broken by our refusal to comply with its terms. If he will wait a time, he will be quite sure to get the money. The American people will not permit this great purchase to be annulled, or the Star Spangled Banner to be hauled down in the vast territory over which it now waves.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

"Linda di Chamounix" was given here last evening to a scanty but appreciative audience. The work is usually a favorite with the public, but every work is more or less dependent on the weather, and we all know what *that* was last night. It followed, however, as a matter of course, that the performance was unusually good. Miss HAUCK'S *Linda* is certainly one of her best parts. Her youth and pleasing presence commend her at once to the sympathies of the audience, and her vocal skill is sufficient for the *rôle*, which we may here add is by no means light. The *Pieretto* of Mdlle. NATALI-TESTA was in every way commendable, and entirely free from the effort which we had occasion recently to refer to. The tenor part is a small one, and found an adequate representation in Signor TESTA, who however sang the *romanza* of the second act with much taste and feeling. The principal interest of the performance depended on Sig. RONCONI, whose *Antonio* is very properly regarded as one of the great impersonations that the lyric stage has given to us. The parting from *Linda* in the first act—an inarticulate exhibition of purely human distress—has never been excelled; and the scene where he takes alms from his daughter, and curses her when he suspects that they are the wages of sin, exhibits the overwhelming influence of true high art. We are accustomed to regard Signor RONCONI as a comic artist, but in this work he has all the vehement passion and pathos of a tragedian. There are many tragedians before the public who may learn from him. The performance in other particulars was excellent. The orchestra and chorus, under the able direction of Mr. MARETZEK, were capital. When this *maestro* is in the orchestra there is never anything to fear. To-night the "Barber of Seville," with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as *Rosina*.

Mrs. Kemble's Second Reading.

Mrs. KEMBLE gave the second reading of her present course at Steinway Hall, last evening, before a numerous and fashionable audience. The piece chosen was "A Midsummer Night's Dream," perhaps the most beautifully poetical of all SHAKESPEARE'S creations, and decidedly superior to many for variety of character and sentiment. The number of persons and enlivening phases of character render the reading of the play, in its entirety, a very arduous task; but Mrs. KEMBLE meets the difficulty as if she found a pleasure in overcoming it; and it is doubtful if a more delighted audience has ever been gathered to hear a reading in New-York City. The expression given to the majesty of *Theseus*, the jealousy and tenderness of the four lovers, the airy people of fairydom, the mischievous *Puck*, and, finally, of the immortal *Peter Quince* and his company of stage-struck Athenians, has probably never been surpassed for delicacy of delineation, fullness of coloring and distinction of character. In no play so much as "A Midsummer Night's Dream," are we grateful for the escape opened to us by such a reader as Mrs. KEMBLE, from the vile acting of the usual theatrical company. Especially do we escape in such readings as hers that ultra melodramatic stride, clutch, and dark-browed glance of the conventional stage hero, and also do we get rid of all that abominable talking and singing at the audience of the fairies, those ridiculous gestures, strides up and down and from right to left, those foldings at improper moments of emaciated arms in shrunken tights, those First and Second Robber steps and poses and starts indulged in by our misguided Thespians, who draw salaries for their misguided antics, and from night to night are permitted by an outraged justice to live and fatten. Mrs. KEMBLE'S next reading will take place on Friday evening, and will comprise the entire tragedy of "The Tempest."

Miscellaneous Theatrical Notes.

Some brave hearts faced the storm Monday evening, and the biting blasts last night, and trudged through the snow to their favorite temples. The managers, we suspect, are becoming resigned to this ghostly Monday visitant, and if the theatrical week should enter in any other than the white garb it has recently adopted, those amusement purveyors would doubtless be quite disappointed. The programmes of the Olympic, Niblo's, the Broadway, the New-York Theatre and Barnum's were pursued as advertised. The last piece acted at Barnum's was "Uncle Tom's Cabin." At Wallack's Theatre BUCKSTONE'S comedy of "Married Life" was acted on Monday evening with considerable liveliness, all things considered. This cheerful picture of the connubial institution was substituted on Saturday night for "She Stoops to Conquer," on account of Mr. WALLACK'S indisposition, and its repetition last evening was necessitated by that artist's continued severe hoarseness. A painful cold, accompanied with temporary loss of voice, is the present extent of Mr. WALLACK'S sickness, we are happy to learn, and there is more than a chance that both will be overcome by Saturday next, when "Rosedale" may be produced. Until that occasion some of the popular plays of the company's *repertoire* will be performed. Last night "Paul Pry" was given, and this evening "The Serious Family" will be acted.

Mr. HENRY NICHOLLS announces that he will give a "Recital from Memory" at Dodworth Hall on Thursday evening. Mr. NICHOLLS has already given his entertainment in England, and in some of the larger towns of this country. The programme comprises selections from TENNYSON, INGOLDSBY, WILKIE COLLINS, HOOD, and, as a matter of course, from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS.

In the English villages and large towns the institution of "Penny Readings for the people" has proven a greater rival to the low variety halls and concert-saloon shows, and has done greater injury to the taverns and beer-cellars, wherever they have been given, than all the opposing elements ever brought to bear against those vulgar allurements and

sources of evil. Capable elocutionists and a competent musician or two, or perhaps a local glee club combine to make up an evening's entertainment with enlivening selections from the standard writers and composers, charging the trifling sum of one penny admission. These entertainments are given in the town hall, in a church, or in any respectable public institution. They are presided over, or are opened with a speech from the leading dignitary of the place—and, thus countenanced and indorsed, they attract all classes, but particularly those whose limited means have shut out the higher-priced amusements, but whose craving for those pleasures not to be found by the hearthside has carried them of an evening away from their homes to the questionable places where cheap rates invited them until the Penny Readings were instituted. These recreations are now most widely popular in England. Something similar to them, we believe, is proposed by Mr. Frobisher, who advertises an inaugural "People's Reading" to take place at Cooper Institute this evening. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will give the opening address, there will be some music, and Mr. and Mrs. Frobisher will give the Readings. Mr. Frobisher has only made one mistake; in copying the English model he has disregarded its first recommendation—cheapness.

Mr. J. W. Wallack is at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia. The illness of Mr. E. L. Davenport prevented that member of the "Combination" joining Mr. Wallack. *Fagin* was Mr. Wallack's opening part, and Miss Alice Grey played *Nancy*.

Judge Robertson, of the Superior Court, in rendering a decision in the case of Miss Laura Keene against J. S. Clarke, decides that any manager owning a MSS. play and having it acted, must hang prominent cards about the auditorium, and also paint on his tickets a notification to each visitor that the mere admission to the theatre does not imply any permission to memorize the piece acted, or any part of it, with the intention of representing the same elsewhere; otherwise the manager is not protected. Judge Robertson had better next decide that every storekeeper must cause placards to be printed and hung about their establishments, notifying visitors to the same that they are not to construe the public invitation to "call and examine" into a permission or right to carry off any of the goods that may happen to please their fancy. One would be just about as proper as the other.

Sale of Oil-Paintings.

There is now on exhibition at Clinton Hall Art Galleries a large collection of modern oil-paintings which are to be sold at auction by Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., on Friday and Saturday evenings. The collection embraces many works of real merit, and the whole is worthy the attention of picture buyers.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

REVENUE FROM DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The following statement of revenue collected from distilled spirits shows the receipts of the principal distilling districts of the country for the last four months of 1867 as compared with those of 1866. September, October, November and December, 1866: First District, Ohio, $1,369,906; First District, Missouri, $508,042; First District, California, $539,604; Thirtieth District, New-York, $33,874; Third District, Massachusetts, $124,018; Fourteenth District, New-York, $236,511; First District, Illinois, $450,138; Third District, Maryland, $308,536; First District, Pennsylvania, $885,472; Thirty-second District, New-York, $1,155,036. Total for ten districts, $5,611,137. September, October, November and December, 1867: First District, Ohio, $421,948; First District, Missouri, $296,468; First District, California, $429,324; Thirtieth District, New-York, $50,018; Third District, Massachusetts, $68,346; Fourteenth District, New-York, $13,430; First District, Illinois, $225,502; Third District, Maryland, $104,700; First District, Pennsylvania, $800,876; Thirty-second District, New-York, $129,726. Total for ten districts, $2,540,332. Decrease, $3,070,805.

Considering that the collections of the last four months of 1866, given above, were a large falling off from previous months of that year, when fraud had already been prevalent, it is evident that longer continuance of the present tax and law can only result in the entire extinction of revenue from spirits. As far as received the returns for January and February, 1868, show a continued decrease in even greater ratio. Comparisons of returns from other districts show a larger diminution of revenue from whisky, and in country districts an entire cessation of it, as the business of distilling has been driven into large cities where opportunities for fraud are greater.

THE MC'ARDLE CASE.

The argument of the McArdle case was continued in the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. Black concluding for the appellant, and Mr. Carpenter opening for the Government. The argument of the latter is highly spoken of as a master-piece of logic and law, and as presenting the question of the power of Congress over the subject of reconstruction in an invincible light. Senator Trumbull will follow to-morrow on the same side, and Judge Sharkey and David Dudley Field will close for the opposition.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Republicans are increasing their efforts in New-Hampshire as the day of election approaches. Last night a delegation of speakers left for that State, including Messrs. Benton, Mullins and Stokes, of Tennessee; Covode, of Pennsylvania, and Anderson, of Missouri. To-night Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway left with Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, of California; Gens. Shanks and Coburn, of Indiana, and Eckley, of Ohio.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT GUARD.

The statement that the guard at the War Department has been "doubled" or "strengthened" at any time during the recent difficulty is untrue, and has been contradicted heretofore in these dispatches. The same guard, numerically, is now on duty that has been since the close of the war. That there has been increased vigilance is unquestionably true, but no increase of guard.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House concluded the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill, and passed it to-day without material amendment. The clause appropriating four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of stamps and stamped envelopes occasioned considerable debate, but it was finally adopted, after a proposition to reduce the amount to one hundred thousand dollars had been defeated.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Committee have resolved to report favorably on Judge Bingham's bill for the admission of Alabama, and will do so as soon as they possibly can.

THE ISSUE OF SECURITIES.

The following important bill was introduced by Mr. Hooper to-day, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Its passage will stop the issue of all further securities but Five-twenty bonds and three per cent. certificates:

SECTION 1. That on and after the passage of this act, all authority under any existing law to issue bonds, Treasury notes, or other interest bearing obligations of the United States, shall cease and determine, provided that nothing herein shall prevent the conversion of Treasury notes known as Seven-thirties into the Five-twenty bonds, nor the conversion of compound interest notes into the three per cent. certificates of temporary loan, nor the issue of bonds as subsidy to certain railroad companies as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish monthly a detailed statement of the public debt at the close of each month, in which statement all bonds and other obligations of the United States issued from the Treasury Department, payable after the year in which such statement is made, including the amount of Seven-thirty notes convertible to Five-twenty bonds, but not including the amount of subsidy bonds issued to railroad companies, shall be classed as the funded debt. The United States notes and the fractional notes issued for circulation as money shall be classed as the currency debt. The 3 per cent. certificates of temporary loan shall be classed as the Temporary Loan Debt, and all debt that is past due, or that will be payable within the year, stating the same in detail, shall be classed as the Matured Debt, and the interest shall cease on such matured debt when it becomes due, and the same shall be paid on presentation at the Treasury. Such statements also to contain the amount outstanding subsidy-bonds issued to railroad companies, and the amount of coin, less the amount outstanding of gold certificates, and the amount of currency in the Treasury of the United States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3.

SOLDIERS FROZEN TO DEATH.

Information received in this city from the Indian country, in upper Dacota, on the Missouri River, states that the hardest Winter and deepest snows have been experienced in that section for many years. Thirty soldiers, together with a number of Yanktounai-Sioux Indians, are stated to have been frozen to death recently on the road between Forts Sully and Rice. Owing to the very deep snows, the Indians have been prevented from engaging in their usual Winter hunt, and the consequence is that many of them are in a starving condition, and are eating their horses. The same reports came from the Red River country and Upper Minnesota. Special agent Joseph Brown, of the Indian Department, recently lost his whole train of mules and wagons while traveling from Fort Abercrombie, Minnesota, to Devil's Lake, in Dakotah, and with much difficulty and fatigue saved his own life.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Secretary McCulloch this morning received a letter from New-York, announcing the arrival there of fourteen cases by the ship *Mercury*, from Paris. These cases contain specimens of our bonds, currency, gold and silver coin, and standard weights and measures, and other articles, which were sent to the Paris Exhibition by the Treasury Department. The cases will be forwarded to this city, and their contents placed on exhibition in the Treasury Department.

LAND OFFICE RETURNS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has recently had before him the question whether a homestead entry could be made, extending on both sides of a meandered stream, where the lots are all parts of the same quarter section, and decides that the principle governing preëmption claims in this particular will apply to entries under the Homestead act, and hence such entries may be recognized.

AID OFFERED TO CONGRESS.

Speaker Colfax, since the passage of the impeachment resolutions, has received telegrams from the "Union Defenders" and Grant Clubs, of California, the Governor of Wisconsin and others, expressing their willingness to stand by Congress to the fullest extent, if their aid is necessary.

PUBLIC LAND RESTORED TO MARKET.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Thayer called up the House bill restoring the even sections to market along the line of the Union Pacific Railroads. The Senate passed the bill, and it now awaits the President's signature to become a law.

NATIONAL BANK DISCONTINUED.

The First National Bank of Desmoines, Iowa, has made application to be discontinued as a depository of public monies.

THE WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO.

It is now believed that an application for a writ of *quo warranto* for Secretary Stanton, to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department, will not be made.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Jean Baptiste Sauvan as Consul of France at Richmond; Adolphus Bader, Consul of Austria at New-Orleans; Alexis Robert, Consul of the Pontifical States at New-Orleans, and Carlos Heinsius as Vice-Consul for the Argentine Republic and for its dependencies Darien, Brunswick and St. Marys at Savannah, Ga.

INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS.

The following are the additional regulations respecting suits arising under the Internal Revenue laws:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1868.

Information having been from time to time received at this office to the effect that distillation of spirits has been allowed in distilleries which were at the time in custody of the United States Marshal, through the connivance of the person or persons employed by the Marshal as keeper, it is hereby ordered that in all cases where a Marshal takes possession of a distillery by virtue of a process issued for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, he shall immediately cause the head of the still to be taken off, or the machinery to be disconnected in such manner as to render it impossible for distillation to be carried on. The expenses arising out of compliance with this order should be retained by the Marshal as a part of his disbursements in the cause.

It is further ordered that whenever any premises are held in custody by the Marshal under process issued for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, admission to such premises shall at all times be permitted for any Internal Revenue officer who would be entitled to admission were the same not in custody of the Marshal.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved: H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed and rejected the following nominations, viz.:

Confirmed—William J. Stanford to be local Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of New-Orleans.

John J. Godfrey to be Collector of Customs for the District of St. Marys, Georgia.

Postmasters—Alger M. Wheeler, at Danville, Va.; Joseph S. Collins, at Fort Randall, Dakotah Territory; Joseph H. Moore, El Paso, Ill.

Consuls—Alexander Willard, of California, at Guaymas; Robert L. Matthews, of Illinois, at Valencia.

Henry T. Heriot, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Georgetown, D. C.

Elisha B. Hamilton, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Quincy, Ill.

Lewis J. Kirk, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fith District of New-York.

Promotions in the Navy—Joseph F. Green, to be a Commodore on the active list.

Appointments in the Navy—George Otis Allen, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Surgeon; Wm. B. Jones, of Indiana, to be an Assistant Surgeon.

Promotions in the Marine Corps—Charles A. Stillman to be a Captain; Frank D. Webster, to be a First Lieutenant.

Rejected—Wm. M. Bain, to be Postmaster at Seymour, Ind.; A. Warren Rose, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sacramento, Cal.; J. W. Menzies, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Kentucky.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—Geo. C. Getchell for the Third District of Maine; Chas. N. Tuttle for the Twenty-fourth District of New-York; Daniel Garrison for the First District of New-York.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Julius P. Dennis, to be Postmaster at Finley, Ohio.

Lewis Woffey to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Lousiana.

Thomas W. Ward to be Collector of Customs for the District of Corpus Christi, Texas.

George S. Gale to be Pension Agent at New-York City.

Charles S. King to be Agent for the Indians of Washington Territory.

Philip Lindsley to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

SUPREME COURT.

Continuance of the Argument in the McArdle Case—Closing Remarks of Judge Black—Reply of Mr. Carpenter.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Mr. Jeremiah S. Black concluded his argument on the general merits of the McArdle case. He maintained the importance of the several departments of the Government confining themselves to their legitimate functions. Without this, our institutions must fall into hopeless destruction. It was the key-stone of our arch, and if the centre beams are defective the entire structure will crumble to the earth. Something must be pardoned to the spirit of party; something was to be conceded to the passions which pervert the senses and blind the judgment. It must be conceded that our Government is a great institution. It was intended to hold in bond in common country with divers interests, and not for the highest human ambition on earth, namely: to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and to secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." If it accomplishes these purposes, even imperfectly, much will be gained; but all its value depends on proper respect to the limitations which the Constitution imposes. He argued at some length in opposition to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and in conclusion said he was not old enough to have sat at the cradle of constitutional liberty; but if it was now to receive its death blow, he would be one to mournfully follow the hearse to the grave.

Mr. Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, for the Government, said that the importance of this case was not over-estimated, as it involved all that was sacred and valuable to ourselves and our children. He felt personally incapable of doing full justice to the subject, but it did not strike him that the question was a very difficult one for solution. He argued that it is very clear that the whole subject of admitting States to the Union and reconstructing State governments is political in its nature and belongs exclusively to the political power. When Congress and the President agree in sentiment and action their determination of the question is the settlement of it by the political power of the Government, and it is, therefore, clear that the political power has determined that there was no "State" of Mississippi in the Union at the close of the war: but in case Congress and the President disagree, and attempt to determine a purely political matter differently, how shall it be determined by this Court? In other words, as between Congress and the President in case of their disagreement, where does the political power reside? This must be settled by the Constitution, construed in the light of the circumstances which attended its adoption. The powers conferred by the Constitution are vested in three equal coördinate departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. This Court and its subordinates possess all the judicial power of the Government, and no other power.

The political power is vested in Congress and the President, and its exercise by those Departments is provided for in the Constitution. The clause relating to the Legislative Department was general and sweeping, namely, "Congress shall pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the foregoing powers." Nor was this wonderful. Our people, before the Revolution, were Englishmen. The patriots and statesmen who led the people through that contest and fashioned the Government of the United States were deeply learned in the constitutional history of the mother country. They were conversant with the successive struggles by which British subjects had wrested political privileges from the monarchs of the Plantagenet and Tudor lines, and vested them for safe keeping and practical exercise in Parliament. Jealousy of Executive power is one of the most prominent features of the sentiment of that time; consequently, as might be expected, Congress, within the field of Federal powers is as omnipotent as Parliament in the realm of England. The subjects over which the President has exclusive power and discretion are few and clearly specified and defined. He may grant pardons, may receive Ambassadors from foreign powers, commission officers, and perform other acts so purely executive in their nature as to call for no Legislative action. But all the discretionary powers of the Government are vested in Congress. Congress is in an especial sense the representative of the people, responsible by the two years tenure of office in the House to constant popular control. Here it was thought power could be most safely trusted. The office of President, even with the few powers conferred upon it, was made the subject of especial attack by its enemies. When the Constitution was before the people for their ratification even the qualified veto-power was assailed as kingly prerogative over the will and wishes of the people, as expressed by their immediate Representatives in Congress. Yet the Constitution, in spite of these objections, was adopted, and such power as it conferred on the President,—He is undoubtedly to wield but what are his powers? He cannot levy war, nor levy taxes, nor coin money, nor admit States. His powers are those enumerated in the second article of the Constitution. But there is no clause of that article or of any other in the Constitution conferring upon him any power to interfere with the States or the people of the States except to execute the laws. The power possessed by the President to call out troops to suppress an insurrection in a State is conferred upon him by act of Congress, not by the Constitution. He always listened to Judge Black with great pleasure. He regarded him as the master of the bar, but he did not with that gentleman regard the Milligan case as having reference to the case now pending in this Court. It did not affect this question, the gentleman said yesterday, that the Reconstruction acts violated every provision of the Constitution, and that if there was one which was not violated by these acts it had escaped his recollection. He certainly would not claim that these acts violated the clause in relation to *habeas corpus* and the prohibition against the establishment of religion. If he (Mr. Carpenter) were disposed to follow, by a general application, he would say that these acts were in entire accordance with the Constitution.

Mr. Carpenter then maintained the proposition that Mississippi has no State government which is entitled to be recognized by the United States as a State of the Union, and that this has been determined by the political departments of this government. It had been maintained by the other side that in the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnson, the power and privileges heretofore enjoyed were restored in fact and in law throughout all the Southern States. He was not compelled to accept the premises thus laid down. Counsel for the petitioner could not choose the battle-field for this discussion. The first point was that Mississippi had no such State government as entitled her to be recognized as a State in the Union. This question had been determined by the political power of this Government. Is Mississippi a State in the Union? What is meant by this? This question lies at the threshold of every discussion of the power of Congress to control the reconstruction of civil Governments in the South. If Mississippi is now a State of the Union in the same sense in which New-York is, she should be allowed immediately and unconditionaly her representation as such in Congress, and the United States should at once desist from any and every interference with her domestic affairs or polity, which would be improper with the State of New-York. Otherwise if she is not such State in the Union the word State is found many times in the Constitution, and is employed with obviously different significations. For instance, in the provision article 3, section 2: "In all cases in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." The word State is used in the political sense, and means the State Government. On the other hand, in the provision article 3, section 2, "The trial of all crimes, &c., shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed;" but when therefore the same sense is to be adopted in every other connection in which it occurs, perhaps the clearest definition of a State of the Union is that given by Mr. Webster in the argument of Luther vs. Borden. He says the aggregate community is sovereign; but that it is not the sovereignty which acts in the daily exercise of sovereign power. The people can not act daily as the people; they must establish a Government, and invest it with as much of the sovereign power as the case requires; and this sovereign power being delegated and placed in the hands of the Government, that Government became what is popularly called the State. I like the old-fashioned way of stating things as they are, and this is a true idea of a State. It is an organized Government representing the collected will of the people as far as they see fit to invest that Government with power. So the word Union may be, and is sometimes used in a political, sometimes in a geographical sense. Owing to the double meaning of these two words many who say a State cannot go out of the Union mean that the people and territory of a State cannot be taken out from under the Government of the United States. This is conceded, but it is a very different question whether the present State Government of Wisconsin, which is a State of the Union, can be abolished or destroyed by the people of that State. In saying that Mississippi is not a State of the Union, we mean that it has no State Government which has been decided by Congress to be republican in form, either by direct declaration and enactment, or implied by the admission of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that consequently she has no State Government which is entitled to be recognized in this Court as a member of the American family. There was a time when Mississippi was a State in the Union. This was previous to the late civil war. She had a Government, the form of which Congress, by admitting her Senators and Representatives, had decided to be republican in form, and in all respects in harmony with the Constitution of the United States. In 1862 and 1863 there was a *de facto* Government of Mississippi, and but one, making laws, administering justice, exercising the actual powers of sovereignty, and actually levying war upon the United States. Now, was that Government during those years, and while so levying war, entitled to be represented in Congress? I am not discussing a question of taste, not asking whether it would have been delicate or decent for that Government to send Senators to Washington to vote against supplies to our army, but whether, as a matter of strict constitutional right, it was entitled to such representation? But the *de facto* Government of Mississippi of 1862 and 1863 was not the Government which Congress recognized as a State of the Union. On the contrary, it had supplanted the old State Government in every respect. The officers of the new Government were sworn not to support, but to overthrow, the Constitution of the United States. It had no relations, and with its Constitution could have none with the United States, and its officers would have been guilty of treason to that Government had they performed any of the duties toward the United States that the Constitution of the old State Government enjoined upon its officers. The new Government had never been admitted into the Union, and, of course, could not be; for its Constitution was in deadly antagonism with the Constitution of the Union. The new Government was founded upon the ruins of the old; and instead of claiming fellowship with the States of the Union, had applied for and been admitted into a *de facto* Confederacy of States which was at war with the United States. Mr. Carpenter referred to various authorities in support of his argument, and subsequently said: When the war cloud was lifted from the country, and the President surveying the ground, saw ten prostrate State Governments, and eight millions of our people without the protection of local law, it would seem that his constitutional duty was plain. That was one of those extraordinary occasions which would have justified him in calling an extra session of Congress. He could then have informed them of the state of the Union, recommended to their consideration such measures as he judged necessary and expedient, and his remaining duty would have been to take care to execute such laws as Congress in its discretion might see fit to enact. It is plain that the President has no duty to perform in regard to reconstruction, but to execute the laws of Congress. What law was the President executing when he appropriated a Provisional Governor of Mississippi and directed him to call a convention? What was his guide in fixing the qualifications of voters who should elect the delegates, or the qualifications of delegates? All these matters, so properly subjects for legislative adjustment, he regulated by an exercise of his own good pleasure. He was in all of them executing no law. He was making law by his proclamation alone; doing precisely what Congress subsequently did by the supplemental act of March 23, 1867. It is immaterial whether the qualifications of voters imposed by that proclamation were proper or not. The President had no more power to impose just than unjust conditions. It was a matter wholly beyond his jurisdiction, clearly belonging to the Legislative department; nor is it material to inquire into the merits or demerits of the Constitution framed by that Convention. It is enough to say of it that Congress, the sole authority of the Government in that behalf, has not only approved of it, but has expressly declared it not to be a legal State Government.

Mr. Carpenter then proceeded to quote from official documents, to show that the President, in 1865, regarded Congress as possessing the ultimate power of determining whether new State Governments were republican in form, and entitled to be admitted into the Union. A letter from Gov. Marvin was submitted to the President, and Secretary Seward replied to him that it must be distinctly understood that restoration to which the Governor's proclamation referred would be subject to the decision of Congress. Mr. Carpenter also quoted the President's proclamation appointing provisional Governors in North Carolina and other Southern States, remarking in this connection that the determination of Congress in this instance by a two-third majority in both Houses over the veto of the President, that no State Government at present exists in the State of Mississippi and other Southern States is the determination of the question in dispute by the political department of the Government, and is as binding and conclusive upon this Court as if Congress and the President had fully concurred upon every point involved in the determination of the question. It is the fact that it has been decided by the political power that binds this Court.

After arguing further on this subject Mr. Carpenter proceeded to discuss the second point presented by himself, namely: that the decision of the political power that Mississippi is without any State Government which can be recognized by the United States is binding and conclusive upon this Court, although the Judges may think the decision erroneous, and in support of this proposition he quoted numerous authorities asserting that when Congress determines any political matter, ever so erroneously in the opinion of this Court or the President, this action is final and conclusive. It is far better that individual instances of injustice commited by either Department should go unredressed than that the liberties of all should be swallowed up. The rule is general that a discretion committed to one authority is not to be reviewed by another. In the present posture of affairs, the President claiming that the Government established by him is the proper State Government of Mississippi, Congress being in the act of establishing another; if anything more be needed to reëstablish anarchy upon a sure foundation, it is for this Court to hold that the Presidential Government is not the true one and that the Congressional one will be no better; but that the old Government, which existed before the war, is the best of the three. And why should not each department of this Government have a State of Mississippi for its own use? Would not such a happy arrangement completely protect McArdle and secure him perfect immunity in exercising the most enlarged liberty of slandering the Government of the United States and its high military and civil officers? If the Presidential or Judicial Government should attempt to punish him, Congress would move an army to overthrew it. Should the Congressional Government indict him, this Court would deliver him on *habeas corpus*. Mr. Carpenter said there seemed to be a disposition in certain high places to admit the abstract proposition that a court cannot decide upon a mere political question, but to insist that in a case between proper parties, where private rights of property or the right of individual liberty is concerned, although depending upon a political question it may decide such questions. This rendered it necessary for him to examine more critically what is meant by saying the Court cannot decide a political question. In reply to this he held that the great doctrines upon which the decisions rest is that the civil courts of any country are bound, in all political questions, to sustain the action of the political power, without inquiring into its justice or injustice. A different course would divide the Government against itself, and while one branch was levying war, capturing property and making prisoners, the other would be returning the property on replevin and releasing the prisoners on habeas corpus. What cannot be done directly cannot be indirectly. If the Court cannot interfere to protect all the citizens of a State against which Congress is levying ever so unjust a war, it cannot do so to protect any one citizen of such State; and if this Court cannot interfere while the armies are in the field, it cannot, after peace is established, entertain suits and award damages for injuries committed by the army in its military operations. And here he was reminded how utterly impossible it was to announce any correct principle applicable to this subject, without subsequently repeating the opinion of this Court in Suttler vs. Borden, which he did.

Mr. Carpenter next discussed the third point presented by himself, namely: It is the undoubted right and duty of Congress to aid the loyal people of Mississippi to establish a republican State Government for that State, and the United States are now engaged in the performance of that duty. The constitutional provision that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," makes it the duty of the United States to take care that there shall be at all times a government republican in form for every State, and this, too, without regard to the wishes of a majority of the people of a particular State. If New-York should call a Constitutional Convention, and with all the forms of law proceed to change the form of her State Government to that of a monarchy, submit the new Constitution to the people, and it should be unanimously adopted by them, it would still be the imperative duty of the United States to overthrow it and set up in its place a republican State government. So if New-York should call a convention which should resolve to abolish all State government, and submit the proposition to the people, who should ratify it unanimously, it would still be the duty of Congress to organize a State government for that State, because in either case it would be true that there was no republican State government for that State, and the Constitution makes it the duty of Congress to establish one. In reply to this it may be asked how could Congress execute this power if the people of New-York would not coöperate to that end, and wanted a Government set up by the United States and supported by arms, if necessary, be a Republican State Government? Such a state of things would undoubtedly embarrass the performance of this duty; but it cannot be admitted that Congress would be powerless in the premises. No such admission would concede the power to the people of a State virtually and practically to withdraw from the Union, after the abdication of a State Government. In the case supposed the territory over which the State had exercised its power would still be a portion of our dominions, and the people residing on it would remain citizens of the United States. What has the United States done in other similar cases when it finds people residing in a compact community upon a portion of the dominions of the United States, but without local governments? It has first established a government (we call such territorial governments) and has protected the people and encouraged and aided them when sufficiently numerous to form a State government to be admitted into the Union. This power has been exercised from the earliest days of the Republic, and is familiar as applied to the new territories. All the new States of the Great West have been first untrodden wildernesses, next partially settled counties without civil Governments, then territories in the political sense, then States in full communion. Mr. Carpenter then proceeded to show whence Congress derived this conceded power. Whenever Congress finds inhabited territory within the limits of the United States without civil Government, it may take steps to form a State Government for them to be admitted into the Union; and what difference can it make in such a case whether they have never had a local Government, or once had one, which they have since abandoned or destroyed? It is the fact of such people being without such Governments, and not the time or circumstances at or under which such a state of things came to exist, that gives Congress jurisdiction. Therefore, in the case supposed of New-York abandoning its State Government, it would be as clearly the duty of Congress to interfere to preserve the peace, to retain and punish crime, to protect property and the personal rights of that people, as it would be if so large a territory inhabited by so many people were bound west of the Rocky Mountains. This power being in Congress it may be carried into execution and its objects be secured. If it cannot be done in one way it may be in another. Wisdom would indeed dictate that in such case a government should be instituted as nearly in accordance with the former government of such State as would be consistent with the accomplishment of the end in view. It should be as civil in its form as practicable, as military as might be necessary to insure obedience, and such Governments might be supported by arms, if necessary, until such time as the people of New-York should come to a better mind, and seek restoration to their rights in the Union. It is totally denied that if the people of New-York were mad enough and wicked enough to throw off all civil Government, and attempt to turn that State into a pandemonium that the United States would have no right to interfere to restore order and preserve the peace. Such right would spring from the necessities of the case; from the nature of things; from the absolute impossibility of executing Federal laws, in that great community thrown loose a pray to anarchy and crime.

Mr. Carpenter proceeded to discuss his fourth point, namely, the grant of power to guarantee a republican form of government to the States of the Union, not being restricted by the Constitution as to the means to be employed to exercise the power. Congress is the exclusive judge of what means are necessary in a given case. This, he maintained, from the authority quoted, was a familiar principle. It would be absurd for a Constitution to provide how a war should be conducted, what means might be resorted to, and what special ends aimed at, as it would be, to attempt to regulate the operations of the storms or control the march of an earthquake. While the Constitution is respected, civil war is impossible; when civil war exists, it is certain that a portion of our people have thrown off the authority and are disobeying the provisions of the Constitution. The insurgents resort to force to overthrow the Government; the Government resorts to force to reduce the rebels to obedience. This is a state of war. Both parties appeal to arms to accomplish their purposes. As to this contest, when the army comes in, the law, constitutional and statutory, goes out. To provide in a Constitution that although rebels should do anything within their physical power, the Government should do only certain prescribed things, would be forming a Constitution which in times of war would give aid and comfort to the enemies. Had the Constitution attempted to prescribe what means should and what should not be lawful in war, nothing would be more likely to be forbidden than the liberation of slaves, yet in our late struggle, in the opinion of a large majority of our statesmen, that measure became absolutely necessary to the success of our arms. Conceding the soundness of his opinion such a provision in the Constitution, had it been respected, would have secured the overthrow of the Government. When this gigantic rebellion broke out and civil war was forced upon the Government, the constitutional creed for the hour was exceedingly brief. This Government has a right to be. Congress has the power to raise and equip armies. The President is the Commander-in-Chief and must enforce the laws. In every other respect the Constitution was wisely silent. How the campaigns should be executed, when battles should be given or declined, what towns should be spared and what reduced to ashes, what States should be invaded, what extent of injury inflicted, whether Grant should give Lee and his army no quarters, or with chivalric generosity accept his surrender and release him on his parole of honor, whether Sherman's army should destroy Atlanta, burn Columbia, or restore to the beseeching clergyman his Indian pony, were matters which the Constitution left to the discretion and judgment of those who should have such details in hand. The end—the suppression of the rebellion—was lawful, the means for its accomplisement unlimited.

Mr. Carpenter in further argument asked, "Now is it not manifest that if Congress may establish a Territorial Court, composed of judges holding their office for a limited term, as four years, upon the ground that such court is a mere creature of Congress in the exercise of special powers conferred by the Constitution to govern the territories, that it may also if it pleases provide that certain crimes may be tried in those courts without a jury. The case of Webster vs. Reid, (11 How., 460,) is not opposed to this position. If Massachusetts were to pass a law to-morrow denying a trial by jury to any man indicted for crime, and her courts should sustain it, this Court could grant no relief. Such a law would not be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, because the Constitution of the United States relates to the exercise of the Federal judicial power. It followed, from the decisions quoted, that the legislation of Congress in regard to trial by jury in a territory for offences against Territorial laws is as far beyond the reach of this Court as would be the same legislature by a State in a matter of municipal concernment.

Mr. Carpenter, without concluding his argument, gave way for an adjournment of the Court.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Enthusiastic Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Addresses by Hon. William E. Dodge, Rev. Drs. Hall, Duryea, Dunn, Crosby and Others.

Despite the extreme severity of the weather, and the inconvenience of travel, a large and respectable audience gathered in the main hall of the Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of expressing themselves in favor of upholding the Metropolitan Excise Law, as against the contemplated repeal or essential modification of it by the State Legislature. The platform was occupied by a number of eminent clergymen, local public officers and others interested in the temperance movement.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. James B. Dunn, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who nominated Hon. William E. Dodge as Chairman, and he was unanimously indorsed by the audience. Rev. Mr. Dawson offered prayer, after which Mr. Dodge came forward.

MR. DODGE'S ADDRESS.

They had assembled, he said, to enter their solemn protest against the repeal by our Legislature of the Excise law. They entered that protest in the name of those who had been benfited by its passage, and in the name of the wives and the children of those who heretofore had been spending to waste on the Sabbath the earnings of the week, which should have gone to support their families. They were there, too, to protest in the name of humanity and religion, and in behalf of that order, peace and quietness on the Sabbath which had been experienced since the passage of the law; and in the name of the taxpayers of the City who had been called upon to pay for the supporting of our almshouses and hospitals; in the name of the taxpayers, because they had by this law received something, at least, in the way of compensation for the trouble which had thus been inflicted upon them. They had received during the few months that the law had been in operation into the treasury of the City, between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, [applause,] instead of a few hundred dollars as heretofore. They had come to ask why the law should be repealed? What had the law done to injure this City or its inhabitants that it should be stricken from the statute-book? Had it failed to do that which its friends predicted it would do? It had shed its blessings all around the City, and secured quiet and peace on Sabbaths, and on election days, and reduced, by between two and three thousand, the places where intoxicating liquors have been sold. Who was to be benefited by the repeal of the law, save those who claim to be of the Liquor Dealers' Association and politicians who hope to gain influence and power by its repeal? They asked the Legislature to look at the report of the Excise Commissioners to see if any man had been injured except him who claims that the non-selling of liquor on the Sabbath had impaired his receipts. Had the City been injured because 2,600 dramshops had been closed? Who would be injured if 2,600 more were closed? [Applause.] What a state of society it would be to see poor men going around looking in vain for something to quench their thirst. Why, by shutting down 2,600 rumshops they had to walk scarce a half a block. [Laughter and applause.] Now they were going to ask that this law should be sustained, because those who had grown rich on the misery and wretchedness of others demand that they shall have an opportunity of doing so seven days in the week. And the cry came mostly from those who come to us from a foreign land, and who say they should be permitted to do here what they had the liberty to do in the country from which they came. Why ask that this national custom shall be transplanted here? We offer them our good will and protection, but insist that they shall understand that there are some people in New-York beside the Liquor Dealers' Association. [Great applause.]

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., was then introduced.

DR. CROSBY'S ADDRESS.

It had been to him, he said, one of the greatest marvels in the nineteenth century that this admirable Excise law should be opposed by any respectable body of men, and he believed that now nine-tenths of this community would have a clear and consistent knowledge of its value if it were not that they had been imposed upon by plausible but most false statements in regard to it. It was said this movement was an attempt to cram religion down the throats of the people. If that was true he would say amen to all liquor sellers. But he did not believe in thus forcing religion upon the people. The law was not designed to regard the Sabbath in this land as a holy day, but to stop the drinking and the sale of liquors upon the Sabbath, because it is a holy day. We had seen that Sundays, election days and the Fourth of July were passed in leisure by a large proportion of our citizens, and we must take care that the people are not injured by an abuse of the privileges of this idle time. The object was to prevent people who drank from disturbing the peace of the community. Some people had found fault because clergymen had taken part in the movement, but they were citizens as well as anybody else, and would insist upon having their rights protected. Every police officer could bear witness to the riot and ruin caused by liquor, and the friends of order insisted that the Excise law should not be repealed. [Applause.]

The following resolutions were then read by Rev. James B. Dunn:

Whereas, The enforcement during the last fourteen months of the Metropolitan Excise law has proved of incalculable benefit to the community, in diminishing temptation to drinking by the closing of 2,425 grog-shops, the lessening of vice, pauperism, and crime, the promotion of peace, order and temperance, the preservation to the American people of a quiet Sabbath, their great national characteristic—the true bulwark of civil and religious liberty,—the saving to the poor of $180,000 a week, which would be otherwise spent in the haunts of dissipation and intemperance, the collection of $2,500,000, thus reducing taxation, and obliging the creators of evil to contribute to the support of our inebriate asylums, prisons, almshouses and hospitals, which are kept constantly full with the victims of their traffic; and

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Board of Excise strongly recommend that there be no essential changes made in the law; and

Whereas, The Assembly of the State did, on the 14th of last month, pass a bill repealing the Metropolitan Excise law, substituting in its stead another which will, if passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor, be entirely ineffective and inoperative, and cause the stream of intemperance, as of wont, to flow on unchecked, and give over once more the Christian Sabbath to desecration, lawlessness, dissipation and crime; therefore,

Resolved, That as friends of temperance and religion we do respectfully yet earnestly protest against the enactment of such a law, or any modification of the present law as shall in anywise affect its efficiency; and that we cannot, consistently with our principles and regard to the public weal, uphold any man or party for public office who will not stand by a law so useful and necessary to the welfare of this community and the State, as that known as the Metropolitan Excise law.

REV. J. B. DUNN'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Mr. Dunn then spoke at length in support of the resolutions, saying that now that the most tremendous efforts are being made to repeal this law, and the Assembly has taken action looking to that end, this meeting was called to remonstrate against such a course, and let the Senate and the Governor, before whom the bill has yet to come, understand our sentiments on the subject, and the course of duty we will be compelled to pursue should it be passed. The chief feature of the bill at which they aim is the Sabbath clause. In this Metropolitan District there are 7,000 rum-mills, grinding sixteen hours a day for six days in the week. Fortune, character, human hearts and hopes, are thrown into the hopper, and become coin in the till of the men who turn the crank. Because the law stops the grinding of the mills on the Sabbath, these mills that grinds so rapidly, and whose wheels are red with blood; the law must be repealed; it is an abridgement of civil liberty; we have no right to interfere with their work, as if the scarred and battered and bleeding victims who pass through them were not our own flesh and blood. And the grand distinctive feature of American nationality, a quiet Sabbath, must be abolished. Are the people prepared for a virtual abandonment of the Sabbath and the time-honored laws that have tended to its sanctity and perpetuity? One of the principal reasons assigned by John Robinson, the Pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, for his little flock, resolving to quit Holland, their adopted country, for America, was that they could not bring the Dutch to observe the Lord's Day as a Sabbath. One of the chief cares of these Pilgrim Fathers on their arrival here was the observance of the day of rest. In the earliest records of the Dutch colonists in New-York, there are decrees of the most stringent character, intended to guard the infant community against the demoralizing tendencies of Sabbath profaneness. The Excise law is in perfect harmony with the spirit and letter of New-York legislation. Why should the Sabbath laws not be enforced against liquor-selling? Our mechanics pause in their work on that day. The temperance men of the Empire State say no, and there are in the State 1,500 temperance societies, with 150,000 members, and the one opinion, as I am well qualified to speak on the subject, to give to the members of the Legislature is—gentlemen, to be frank, a great evil is in our land; it stalks into every family; it invades every domestic hearth, pervades every social circle, looms up in every community; it peoples the graveyards with its victims and recruits the armies of eternity with lost souls; it breaks the hearts of parents, blasts the hopes of children, gives brothers to destruction and sisters to shame; it hangs like an incubus on labor and robs industry of its reward; it is the great source of pauperism, the great fountain of crime. We have a law on our statute book that limits that destructive work to six days of the week. If you are prepared to give the seventh day also, the Sabbath, then, as temperance men we say to you frankly, good-bye to you; not another ballot shall you receive from us for any public office you may desire. If you have not moral courage enough to do right lest you lose the rum vote; if you are willing to crucify temperance and Sabbath between two thieves—rum and lager, then we are willing you should try rum and lager, but we assure you it will be minus temperance and religion. The friends of temperance, though representing all political creeds, yet hold temperance to be paramount to party, and are resolved not with the right hand to pledge themselves to advance the cause of temperance, and with the left hand deposit a ballot for a man or party who will give over the Sabbath to rum, rowdyism, and crime.

A telegraphic dispatch was read from State Senator O'Donnell, informing the meeting that he was "snowed up" on his way from Albany, and therefore could not fulfill his engagement. A letter from him to a friend was also read, in which he says: "If our party leaders in New-York will only let us alone we can save the Excise law." A poem, entitled "The Rumsellers' Rights," written by Mr. E. Z. C. Judson, (Ned Buntline,) was read, and well received. Addresses, brief but potent, were delivered by Rev. Jas. T. Duryea, D. D.; Rev. Jno. H. Brodt, Rev. H. D. Ganse, and finally by Rev. John Hall, D. D., and the resolutions previously offered were then unanimously adopted. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Peter Carter and A. A. Robbins, and Revs. J. B. Dunn and Peter Stryker, D. D., a committee to proceed with the Chairman to Albany, and present the action of this meeting to the Legislature and the Governor.

The Doxology was then sung, and the Benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hall, after which the assemblage dispersed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE INTENSE COLD.—No one who ventured out last night need be told that it was the coldest of the season. During the day the City cars and stages were much delayed. The horses had much to do to keep their feet on the slippery glare of ice and snow. Walking was a difficult exercise. The following weather casualties are reported: An unknown man was found yesterday afternoon on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and First-avenue in an insensible condition and badly frozen. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Henry A. Deadoux, of Seventh-avenue and Fiftieth-street, fell on the corner of Grove and Bleecker streets, and was severely injured....John Kennerton, of Madison and Catharine streets, was run over by a sleigh in West Broadway, and had his shoulder fractured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital....James McCluskey, aged 7 years, of No. 4 Clarkson-street, was run over by car No. 64 of the Sixth-avenue line, at the corner of Downing and Varick streets, being slightly injured.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York was held last evening in the chapel of the University. Notwithstanding the intense cold, the attendance was quite large. The exercises commenced with prayer by Prof. Martin, after which Dr. Draper announced that it was his duty to officiate in conferring the degrees in the absence of the Chancellor, Dr. Ferris, who is ill. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred on eighty-two gentlemen. The Mott medals were awarded as follows: Gold, to James Synott, Conn.; silver, to A. L. Ranney, N. Y.; bronze, to B. Hughes, Conn.; and the Budd prize to Thos. J. Moore, N. C.; the Roosa Prize to W. J. Bellamy, N. C.; the Butties prize to James C. Hallock, N. Y.; the Jacobi prize of $100 was divided among four competitors. Dr. Darling delivered a highly impressive address to the graduates, with which the proceedings terminated.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—The Duke de Penthievre and Prince Phillipe of Saxe Coburg are at the Brevoort House. Mr. B. Danzas, of the Russian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Vogdes and Gen. Potter, of the U. S. Army, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. W. Swayne, of the U. S. Army, Rev. James Allison, of Pittsburg, and Hon. John Roche, of Quebec, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Avery, of the U. S. Army, Hon. H. J. White, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. A. Low, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. C. Dunleary, of Ohio, Hon. H. G. Fant, of Richmond, and Hon. W. W. Dodge, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered on the fifth floor of No. 10 Maiden-lane, occupied as a workship by Buckenham & Hall, manufacturers of diamond jewelry. The firemen were prompt in their attendance and extinguished the flames in a few minutes. The firm sustain a loss of $200 on stock and fixtures, and the building is damaged to the extent of $400; both losses covered by insurance.

DEMOCRATIC UNION COMMITTEE.—This Committee met last evening at the Everett Rooms. Mr. Michael Connolly was called to the chair. On motion of Mr. Waterbury, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the Committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Commercial Enterprise—Consolidation of Petroleum Firms.

The two leading petroleum oil firms of this City—F. W. Devoe & Co. and Chas. Pratt—having united their business interests, entertained their friends at the Merchants' Exchange on Monday afternoon.

Several hundred leading citizens in the social and business world were the guests of the new firm, and partook of their hospitality. In response to a complimentary allusion to the new Company, Mr. George W. Devoe made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: In behalf of the Company with which I am connected I return you very sincere thanks for your cheering presence on this occasion, and for the many strong wishes for success with which the enterprise has been favored. I shall not presume to inflict a speech upon you, particularly in the presence of so much talent for such an office; but the position in which my associates have placed me seems to require a few words in explanation of the objects had in view in the formation of this Company. These have been very briefly set forth in the circular of this date. The intention has been to destroy the illegitimate and unprofitable struggle in the oil business, which has for so long a time existed between the two houses now joining their petroleum interests in this association, and which conflict has been so injurious to both buyers and sellers. Of course the competition as to sales was wholesome and well enough; but when either concern was in the market at the same time for supplies, the sudden demand made increased values, and worked a pecuniary disadvantage to oil buyers that will hereafter be avoided. To mention one item: satisfactory arrangements have been made by which large supplies of tin plates will hereafter be received direct, so that any demand can now be met.

By this concentration of energy and capital, with the control of important patent rights for manufacturing and filling the cans, it is proposed to give you an oil superior to that heretofore furnished in a package very much improved and all at less cost.

The issue is now between tin and wood. The immense leakage from wooden barrels on long voyages, the small difference in value between these tin packages and wooden packages, will, I feel assured, ere many months have passed, result in the exportation from this city of more oil in tin cans than in barrels.

To give you some idea of the importance of this business, I may state that the Company has two large manufactories in which to make the patent cans; two warehouses, with about 1,200 feet of wharfage, to accommodate vessels in loading and unloading cargoes; two steam-engines and pumps; tankage for about 500,000 gallons of oil; storage in barrels for as much more; a steamboat, ten lighters, horses, trucks, &c. With these means the Company is able to make 20,000 five-gallon patent cans daily; and to receive the oil, fill the cans, pack and deliver to vessels 10,000 boxes, each containing two of these five-gallon cans of oil, and each of these cans containing the same quality and quantity precisely.

The business of the Company is managed by three Directors, namely: Mr. F. W. Devoe, as Treasurer; Mr. Charles Pratt, as Vice-President; and Mr. George W. Devoe, as President; and all of the gentlemen who have been prominent under the old businesses are retained by this Company.

Trusting to meet you before long at the Company's proposed branch establishments in Cleveland, Philadelphia and Boston, and inviting a visit to the office or works, whenever convenient to you, I ask for the Company your good will and patronage.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Devoe received the congratulations of his friends, and after remarks from Mr. Charles Pratt, F. W. Devoe, and others, the company separated with well wishes for the new firm.

Hazard & Caswell's

PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD,"
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

A Man Wanted.

He was last seen in the New-York Depot purchasing a ticket for Boston: is about 35 years old, and baldheaded, and is the person who originated the publications (going the rounds of the press in this City and elsewhere) in opposition to Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint and Pain Annihilator, saying that said Wolcott would not furnish in future his remedies to the Druggists. I am supplying all Druggists at the same prices as usual, and as fast as I can manufacture.

R. L. WOLCOTT, Sole Proprietor,
No. 170 Chatham-square, N. Y.

One Bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure the severest cough or cold.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 83 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

PUMPELLY—FOOT.—On Saturday, Feb. 29, at Christ Church, Cooperstown, by the Rector, Rev. Hillhouse Buell, John Pumpelly, of Owego, N. Y., to Mary A., second daughter of the late Lyman Foot, Surgeon U. S. A.

DIED.

ABORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 3, at the Ashland House, James A. Aborn, in the 54th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment, on Wednesday, by the noon train of the New-Haven Railroad.

BARBER.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Monday, March 2, Ferdinand V. A. Barber, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral services will held at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BENSON.—On Monday, March 2, at 9½ A. M., Benjamin P. Benson, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Van Arsdale, No. 145 2d-av., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BEDELL.—On Monday, March 2, Charles A. Bedell, aged 14 years, 5 months and 15 days, eldest son of Aloa A. and Harriet A. Bedell.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 139 East 82d-st., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 1 P. M.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

BLYDEN.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, Christopher Blyden, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Timothy's Church, (Dr. Geer's,) 57th-st., near 8th-av., this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

The members of Metropolitan Lodge No. 273, F. and A. M., are requested to attend a special communication, to be held at their rooms, No. 594 Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, March 4, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Christopher Blyden. The delegates to the Masonic Board of Relief are respectfully invited to attend.

B. REED, W. M.

BOWERMAN.—On Monday, March 2, at Eastchester, John A. Bowerman, aged 34 years.

The relatives, his friends and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral this day (Wednesday,) the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon Depot, and returnl in time to take the 4:38 P. M. train.

BURR.—On Saturday night, Feb. 29, A. Montraville Burr, late of Riverdale.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday next, March 5, at 2 o'clock, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., this City.

DINSMORE.—On Tuesday, March 3, James Brown Dinsmore, son of George and Agnes Dinsmore, lately from Bushmalls, Ireland, aged 9 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 128 Baxter-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FROST.—At Poughkeepsie, on Second Day morning, 2d inst., Lydia H., wife of Aaron Frost, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Fourth Day, 4th inst., at 2½ P. M.

HARRISON.—At his residence, No. 241 East 31st-st., on Tuesday morning, March 3, Valentine Barton Harrison, eldest son of Valentine P. Harrison, aged 31 years.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

HOW.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, March 1, Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D., in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the First Reformed Church of that city. The trustees of Rutgers College are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 108 George-st., New-Brunswick, at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—After a painful illness, Sally Ann Morgan, widow of late Daniel Morgan.

Funeral at the residence of her son, No. 139 East 53d-st., on Wednesday morning, March 4, at 11 o'clock, and at St. Paul's Cemetery, East Chester, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MONTGOMERY.—On Sunday, March 1, Maria Montgomery, in the 93d year of her age, widow of the late Hon. John Montgomery, of Maryland, and daughter of Commodore James Nicholson, of the Revolutionary Navy.

Her friends and those of her nephews, James and Albert R. Gallatin, Thomas W. and Wm. Ferd. Chrystie, and George Seney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Reformed Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, without further invitation.

SCHRODER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, Clara Fanny, daughter of Frederick A. and Mary Jane Schroder, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 93 Clermont-av., on Wednesday, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPRAGUE.—On Sunday, March 1, after a lingering illness, Cornelius J. Sprague, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, George R. Sprague and John H. Sprague, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

SLARK.—On Tuesday, March 3, Mr. Robert Slark, of the firm of Messrs. Slark, Stauffer & Co., of New-Orleans, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles P. Palmer, No. 105 East 25th-st., on Thursday morning, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

TICKNOR.—At Salisbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 19, Mrs. Eliza A. Ticknor, relict of the late Luther Ticknor, M. D., in the 71st year of her age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWSDEALERS.
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DIAMONDS, PINS AND RINGS
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THE WAY "TO MINISTER TO A mind diseased" is to take PERUVIAN SYRUP, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to perfect health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

A.—"BARNUM'S MUSEUM ON FIRE."—Instantaneous Photographs and Stereoscopic Views, just taken by JAMES L. WARNER, No. 579 Broadway, up stairs.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on WEDNESDAY, 4th, THURSDAY, 5th, and SATURDAY, 7th inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, G and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT
By GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—STATISTICS SHOW that from twelve to fifteen persons die of consumption weekly in this City, but not one-half that number of cases would be reported if invalids would use WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Sold at No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and in New-York by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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A MOST REMARKABLE BOOK.
FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF
ELDER JACOB KNAPP,
THE GREAT REVIVALIST.
One vol., 12mo. with a steel-plate likeness of Elder Knapp. Price $1 75.
(Will be ready Wednesday, March 4.)

Elder Knapp is one of the most remarkable and original men who have ever acted as an evangelist. The story of his life, and most wonderful success in the sphere to which he devoted himself, as narrated by himself, will have a deep interest to thousands of people. Wherever he traveled, thousands and hundreds of thousands waited on his ministry.

During the first five years of his labors, over one hundred thousand converts were added to the church as the result of his ministry, after which he desisted from any further account of his converts. "Posterity will speak of Elder Knapp as the pioneer and champion of modern evangelism."

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Fisk & Hatch

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Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

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CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

102 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS. January 1, 1868.

Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New-York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $495,000)		349,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Lien on Real Estate, (worth over $1,500,000.)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,900 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,600 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,500 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,390 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N. Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
10,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
60,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	67,500 00	
28,000 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
299,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00	625,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		26,892 27
Premiums due (since paid)		26,338 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		2,691 67
		$1,814,590 31

LIABILITIES, {more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest} $83,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867.

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

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H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
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Complete Printed Lists of Newspapers for sale.
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SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL., RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS, Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.

WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, cor. William-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1868, on the bonds of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on presentation, on and after that date.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 3, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $4 88 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 22 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, January 1st, 1868.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.
ABM. DUBOIS, M. D., Med. Ex.
H. G. PIFFARD, M. D., Assistant.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1867.

For premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,694,995 14	
For Interest and Rents	242,268 91	
For Interest and Rents Accrued	42,096 13	$1,979,360 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$400,181 75	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	257,725 32	
Paid Dividends, Re-insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c.	295,697 60	$953,604 67

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$53,016 07	
Bonds and Mortgages	880,255 00	
Loans on Policies in force	1,709,429 42	
(The actuarial estimates of the value of the Polices which secure these Notes is about $2,101,5?0.)		
United States and New-York State Stocks	719,753 20	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	596,799 63	
Temporary Loans on stocks and Bonds	280,425 00	
(Market value of the Securities, $489,567 00.)		
Interest accrued to date and all other property	52,096 13	$4,291,773 45

Advantages to Insurers:

SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY.
EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY.
LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.
POLICIES INCONTESTABLE.
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER ONE PAYMENT.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividend:

POLICIES ISSUED IN 1863, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

Age at Issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Am't Pol.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,572	$13,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,348	10,348
30	7,500	708	2,718	10,218
25	7,000	371	2,506	9,506

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

GEORGE A. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H., General Agent for Maine and New-Hampshire.
J. MASON EVERETT, Boston, Mass., General Agent for Eastern Massachusetts.
O. L. SHELDON, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent for Northern New-York.
R. J. BALL, Buffalo, N. Y., General Agent for Western New-York.
L. D. WINDSOR, Erie, Penn., General Agent for Pennsylvania.
LEWIS, SPENCER & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, General Agents for Ohio, Indiana, &c.

CITY OF DETROIT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1868.

$150,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, the 26th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($150,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of $500 each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York.

The interest accrued on bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,
W. B. HOWE, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means,
Committee for Negotiating Loans.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, R. WARREN WESTON, ROYAL PHELPS, CALEB BARSTOW, A. P. PILLOT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, HENRY K. BOGERT, JOSHUA J. HENRY, DENNIS PERKINS, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., J. HENRY BURGY, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, C. A. HAND, JAMES LOW, B. J. HOWLAND, BENJ. BABCOCK, FLETCHER WESTRAY, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR., GORDON W. BURNHAM, FRED. CHAUNCEY, R. L. TAYLOR, GEO. S. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBB, PAUL SPOFFORD, SHEPPARD GANDY, FRANCIS SKIDDY, CHARLES P. BURDETT, ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD BY this Company on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected DIRECTORS: J. B. McCREARY, LEWIS AUDENRIED, DAVIS PEARSON, C. TOWER and ROBERT M. LINDSAY.

And the Board of Directors, at an election for officers held to-day, reelected J. B. McCREARY, President. LEWIS AUDENRIED, Vice-President, DAVIS PEARSON, Treasurer, and S. McHENRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1868, FROM the bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company, will be paid on and after March 2, 1868, on presentation at this office.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

MISSOURI COUPONS BOUGHT AND sold at best market rates; Southern State and railroad bonds a specialty. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.

IOWA BONDS—CITY AND COUNTY—PURchased at highest market price. Apply to GEO. B. SARGENT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 3—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111	111½	5-20 C., '67	106⅝	107
Coupon, 1881	111	111½	10-40 Reg.	101	101⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	106⅞	10-40 Coupon	101⅜	101⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	110½	110⅝	Gold	141	141⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅞	108½	June 7.30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅜	109	July 7.30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 C. '65, Jan July	106⅝	107			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Stuyvesant Bank Stock Cheap!!!

For sale at the office of F. KOHBERTZ & SON, No. 54 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., No. 754 SOUTH-ST., March 3, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the following year: WM. A. FREEBORN, JOHN B. DICKENSON, WM. DENNISTOWN, ABD KNAPP, ROBT. J. HUBBARD, CHAS. CAROW, ALEX. M. LAWRENCE, WM. L. COGSWELL, AUGUST GOETHE.

OFFICE OF THE SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 25 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,346,850 07.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHIPBUILDING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—For Sale—A valuable invention for the prevention of vessels pitching and rolling at sea, keeping sinking vessels afloat, instantaneous removal of barnacles, &c. Terms of license or sole right of American patent on application to J. & W. WEEMS, Perseverance Iron Works, Johnstone, Scotland.

THE PRESSES, TYPE AND MATERIALS of a newspaper and job-printing office for sale very low; a great bargain. CABOT & CO., No. 24 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A MILK ROUND; AN OLD ESTABlished route. Inquire No. 239 West 31st-st., for three days.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue. THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

MISS WARREN'S Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau— For supplying Schools with Teachers; For representing Teachers who want positions; For giving parents information of good schools; For selling and renting School Properties. All Teachers should have the "Application Form." All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—Taught at less than half the cost of time and money usually wasted at the so-called Business Colleges. A great inducement for Spring term. Apply this week at GOLDSMITH'S CITY COLLEGE, No. 212 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

DR. RICHARDS' SCIENTIFIC AND Mercantile Boarding School for 12 boys, on a beautiful farm 45 miles from the City, near Peekskill, Shrub Oak Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms reasonable. For circulars, address Dr. R.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EDUCATED LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT with her pen; she copies rapidly and well, and is an excellent translator of French into English. Address X. A. O., Station F.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850. Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 130 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 6 and 7, At 7½ o'clock P. M. each day.

A large and choice collection of original and modern OIL-PAINTINGS. Also, a few fine Water-Colors, all in elegant frames. The catalogue contains over 150 beautiful subjects by favorite and celebrated artists—new and desirable pictures for the drawing-room or gallery; among them Koek Koek, Calame, Von Seben, Leemputten, Smets, Vaarberg, T. Ashley Cooper, Maes, Julliard, Lion, Musin, Mertz, two beautiful copies from Robbe, &c., &c.; also, a number of fine Landscapes and Figures by American Artists—Hamilton, Faulkner, Lewis, Culverhouse, Haseltine, Galvan, G. Bensell, Thos. Moran, Rossiter, Loemens, &c., &c.; the whole worthy the attention of picture-buyers, and to be sold by auction as above. Catalogues ready.

NOW ON VIEW FREE, DAY AND EVENING.

MONDAY, March 9, and following days, VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CLOSING SALE OF FINE TOILET SOAPS, EXTRACTS, CIGARS, &c., &c. H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., without reserve, the entire balance of fine toilet soaps remaining unsold from sale of 3d inst., including glycerine, honey, lavender, bath, omnibus and other favorite brands of the Colgate Manufacturing Company's make; flavoring extracts of well-known makers and about 40,000 cigars of various brands and grades.

ALSO, An invoice of household furniture, consisting of black-walnut lounges, bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT NO. 77 BEEKMAN-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: BEEKMAN-ST.—The lot of land situate on the southwesterly side of Beekman-st., between Cliff and Gold sts., known as No. 77 Beekman-st. The right to the party wall will be sold with premises.

AUCTION SALES.

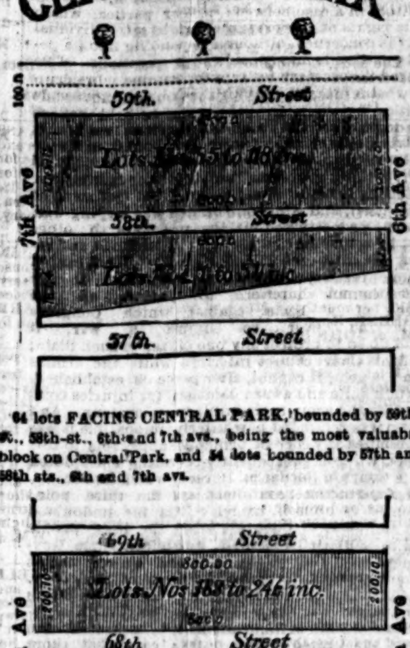
EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION, BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF MRS. SARAH TALMAN.

246 VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK



64 lots FACING CENTRAL PARK, bounded by 59th-st., 58th-st., 6th and 7th avs., being the most valuable block on Central Park, and 54 lots bounded by 57th and 58th sts., 6th and 7th avs.

64 lots, bounded by 67th-st., 68th-st., 10th and 11th avs. Also 64 lots, bounded by 68th-st., 69th-st., 10th and 11th avs., together with the Double Frame Dwelling House thereon, the homestead of the late Mrs. John H. Talman; also, the four-story Brown Stone Dwelling-House and Lot No. 31 West 18th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.—house 25x50, with party walls, lot 25x91.2 deep.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale, the balance on the 20th of April, 1868, when the deeds will be delivered. Seventy per cent. can remain on Bond and Mortgage three or five years.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATSOEVER.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to

C. J. & E. DE WITT, ATTORNEYS FOR EXECUTOR, NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. At the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7 o'clock, on the evening of THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a superb collection of Standard Books, choice, rare, valuable and scarce WORKS OF ART, in the most elegant and unique bindings, seldom or never before offered at auction. The attention of the public is especially called to this opportunity of adding superb books to their libraries, as the sale will positively be made WITHOUT RESERVE.

On exhibition, WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on day of sale till 5 P. M.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, (of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,) No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST. PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Goodenough Horseshoe Company: EAST 17TH-ST.—The valuable lots, with the four-story brick buildings thereon, Nos. 512 to 520 East 17th-st., south side, between Avenues A and B, together with platform scales, 15-horse steam engine in complete order, flue boiler, with connections. Lot 118.9x92 feet. Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 31, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October [illegible].

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible].

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March [illegible].

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May [illegible].

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July [illegible].

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible].

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, [illegible].

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtmar26

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY MOLTEN, Auctioneer.

10 BROWN-STONE HOUSES AT AUCTION.

HENRY MOLTEN & CO., Office, No. 27 Mercer-st., WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, March 6, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT

The Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

TEN THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF EAST 62D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., NOS. 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349 and 351.

Lots, 17x100.5; Houses, 17x40. All the Modern Improvements. Hot and Cold Water, Heater, Grates, Speaking-tubes and Bells.

HOUSES OPEN EVERY DAY FOR INSPECTION.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, BY Mr. CHARLES A. SOMMER, previous to his visiting Europe.

On exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 5th instant from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until time of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 5th and 6th March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHIG ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 4, at 12 o'clock, on pier 4, East River: 1,528 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges. 2,249 boxes fresh Sicily lemons. Cargo brig *Eolo*, from Palermo.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

PUBLISHER'S SALE OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, FROM ONE OF THE LARGE BROADWAY PUBLISHERS.

H. D. MINER & BARKER WILL SELL AT auction, THURSDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large collection of elegant illustrated and standard books on medicine, theology, agriculture, history, belles lettres, poetry, &c., &c., from a large publishing house in this City. Sold to reduce stock previous to removal, among which are Irving's, Prescott's, Dickens', Thackery's, Shakespeare's, Hume's, Smollett's, Grant White's, Scott's, Cooper's, Burns, Josephus', Bulwer's, Marryatt's, Tennyson's and Morriss' works. Fenden's Royal Galleries of British art, Munich and Dusseldorf Galleries, and other beautiful illustrated works. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogue, and are particulary worthy the attention of those forming or completing private libraries, as every book is guaranteed complete and perfect.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 63D, 97TH AND 122D STS.—LEASE OF LOTS ON 48TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 63D-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 63d-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av. 97TH-ST.—6 lots on the south side of 97th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av. 122D-ST.—7 lots on the north side of 122d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av. 48TH-ST.—The lease of 5 lots on the south side of 48th-st., 475 feet west of 5th-av. Lease from Columbia College for 21 years from November, 1865, at an annual ground rent of $450. Covenants for two renewals.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Chatham-square.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture contained in the Sanford House, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 14th-st., west of Union-square, commencing MONDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. 87 bedrooms, elegantly furnished, viz., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, marble-top bureaus, tables, washstands, etageres, extension tables, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, rosewood piano, French plate mirrors, basement furniture, &c. R. M. TUSH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND HUDSON STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.—The plot of land situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 24 feet 9 inches south of Troy-st., and extending through to and fronting on Greenwich-st., together with the cottage houses and brick office thereon, being 98 feet 1½ inches in width on Hudson-st., 74 feet 3½ inches on Greenwich-st., by 147 feet in depth on the northerly, and 138 feet 6 inches on the southerly line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 3D-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 3D-AV.—Five lots of land, together with the three-story frame dwelling-houses thereon, situate on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 105th-st., the corner building having a store on the first floor. 105TH-ST.—Two two-story and basement frame houses and lots on the north side of 105th-st., 63 feet 4 inches east of 3d-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 351 EAST 17TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: EAST 17TH-ST.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., and near Stuyvesant-square. The house is 21 feet in width by about 40 to 45 feet in depth; lot 92 feet, or half the block in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASE OF LOT ON 48TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 48TH-ST.—The lease of lot on south side of 48th-st., 398 feet west of 5th-av. The lease is from Columbia College; ground rent $450 per annum. Lot 25x100 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 378 9TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: 9TH-ST.—The valuable lot with the three-story brick house No. 378 9th-st., between Avenues C and D, and in the vicinity of the Dry Dock. Lot 20x92.3. Possession May 1, 1868. Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5 AT 10½ A. M., AT No. 209 Washington-st., between Tillary and Concord sts., Brooklyn: Rosewood parlor suites, walnut and maple chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assignee of the estate of GEORGE McGINLY, bankrupt, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at Savannah, Ga., the furniture, appointments and good-will contained in the hotel known as the "Screven House," situate in Savannah, Ga., is of modern build, and has just been placed in perfect repair at an outlay of $20,000; it contains 85 bedrooms, many en suite; is furnished throughout with new black walnut, marble-topped furniture and fine carpetings; invoices of the furniture and stock exceed $60,000; office has marble-tiled flooring; patent bell enunciator, and the hotel throughout has every convenience found in the best northern hotels. The Screven House is pronounced by all visitors the finest finished and best conditioned hotel south of Baltimore. Business good and improves as the hotel becomes better known. Lease of the building for a series of years can be obtained on favorable terms. Private proposals will be received up to day of sale. For further particulars address A. N. WILSON, Savannah, Ga., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS WURZBURGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. THOMPSON, JOHN G. FISHER and THOMAS FERRIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John C. Thompson, John G. Fisher and Thomas Ferris, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1868.
mh4-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR T. HANKS, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Arthur T. Hanks, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has done business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, within said District, and who was, on the second day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at the City of New-York, 19th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f19-law3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN ABBEY, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Stephen Abbey, of Rondout, in the Town of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, the 3d day of March, A. D. 1868.
ROBERT F. MACAULEY, Assignee.
mh4-law3wW

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELISHA W. COLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly President of the Ontario County Bank, New-York State, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of February A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES SAGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of March A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAXIMILLIAN H. KRUGER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. QUINAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Van Lennep & Quinan, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM NEWFIELD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN PEIRCE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF GENERAL MEETING UNDER SECTION 27.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. STONEHILL, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of Edward B. Stonehill, bankrupt: This is to give you notice that the Court has ordered in the above matter that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, New-York City, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Yours respectfully, MYER & STERN, Assignees, No. 13 Park-place.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry Bernstein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
MARCH 3, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES ARMSTRONG, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Armstrong in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1868.
f19-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS LOEWENTHAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Louis Loewenthal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1868.
f19-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS VREELAND, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Cornelius Vreeland: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Cornelius Vreeland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1868 a 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
GEO. F. BETTS,
mh4-law3wW* Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. WALTER, a Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 25th day of February, 1868.
f26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 449.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN GREENBAUM, bankrupt. Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathan Greenbaum, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 22d day of February, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DOWSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Dowse, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f19-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GERDING, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Gerding, of Tremont, in the County of Westchester, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f19-law3wW White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE CYRENUS FOOTE, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Cyrenus Foote, of Greenburg, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f19-law3wW White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE WOOD, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George Wood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who was on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at the City of New-York, 19th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f19-law3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT C. DAVIDGE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARNOLD HUNGERBUHLER and JOHN A. LINHERR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARNOLD C. HAWES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LUCIEN DUBERNET, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER BONNELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. WOOD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID WOOD, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOEB HESS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Loeb Hess, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1868.
f26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GRAHAM, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Graham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1868.
f26-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER H. FOSTER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1868.
f26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM WETMORE, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Wetmore, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who was on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f19-law3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLOMON, bankrupt. Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Solomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 28th day of February, 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Harris, of the Village of Catskill, in the County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Feb. 29, 1868.
ELIAS B. PENFIELD, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS GLASER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Glaser, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. KING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James T. King, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN LEIGHTON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Leighton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
mh4-law3wW* SAMUEL B. HARD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN P. MESICK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen P. Mesick, of the Village of Catskill, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Feb. 29, 1868.
ELIAS B. PENFIELD, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARREN CHIPP, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Warren Chipp, of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was, on the 20th day of January, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868.
ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Northern District of New-York, ss.—At Rochester, N. Y., the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWIN TAYLOR, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
f26-law3wW V. M. SMITH, Assignee, &c.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.......SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY..Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY..Mar. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY..Mar. 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO..........March 12
TARIFA..........March 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, Mar. 28

Cabin passage, $100, currency.

Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 14

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10, LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Tuesday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $384 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 45 East River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail with dispatch for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON

The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.

Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 5.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: CORTES, on SATURDAY, March 7.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will positively sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading given to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 6:23 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BROKER, NO. 10 PINE-ST. AND NO. 586 6TH-AV.

For the accommodation of up-town parties wishing to sell or purchase dwelling-houses or lots, or hire or rent furnished or unfurnished houses or stores, the undersigned has opened a CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE at No. 586 6TH-AV., near 34th-st., where he will be happy to receive orders from his friends and customers.

A large number of houses for sale and to rent, principally first-class. Business property in improving locations in all the streets above Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Insurance effected in first-class companies on dwellings, stores, furniture, &c. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av. and No. 10 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 630 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 Pine-st.:

West 23d-st., four-story, h. s., brick..........$27,500
West 47th-st., three-story, h. s., b. s..........25,000
West 33d-st., three-story, h. s., b. s., French attic. 25,000

and a large number of other houses, desirably located.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house in West 34th-st., beautifully frescoed in oil, and in perfect order; price $29,000, including $1,700 worth of furniture.

R. H. GOFF, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 276 AND 278 West 13TH-ST., building 50x103, covering entire plot and built in the most substantial manner; suitable for any kind of heavy business. ROBERT MACLAY, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS City property for a good farm, well located on the Hudson River preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 5,079, giving particulars.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, high-stoop house, in St. Marks-place, between 1st and 2d avs.; in fair condition; at $21,000; possession 1st May. Inquire HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

22D-ST—FOR SALE, A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 22.6 in front, with every modern improvement. Terms easy.

CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house in 54th-st., near 5th-av.; all improvements; price $28,000. R. H. GOFF, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 14TH-ST., A FINE FIVE-story, brown-stone English basement house, at $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WEST 48TH-ST., between 5th and 6th-av., four story high stoop brown-stone house. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 6TH-AV., NEAR WAVERLEY-place, a three-story brick house, about 22x75. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION, NOS-trand-av., near Wyckoff-st., a large and elegant house, with Mansard roof and beautiful interior, containing all improvements; ground 50x100. Price, $12,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, six rooms, cellar, water, gas and sewer; Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn. R. CUNNINGTON, No. 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, in Claremont, N. J., within 40 minutes of Wall-st. by Central Railroad; 21 trains per day; also accessible by horse cars from Jersey City; modern house; two stories, besides fine cellar and attic; French roof; bath; water; Furnace; grounds comprise 10 city lots; plenty fine fruit and shrubbery; new stable; all in excellent condition; price $17,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,

have for sale, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

Bergen Point, cottage, 7 rooms, 4 lots	$6,500
Cranford, cottage, 7 rooms, 5 lots	4,300
Cranford, cottage, 5 rooms, 5 lots	3,000
Cranford, cottage, 7 rooms, 4 lots	3,800
Westfield, house, 7 rooms, (large,) 15 acres	7,050
Scotch Plains, house, 5 rooms, barn, 14 acres	4,500
Plainfield, house, 9 rooms, 15 acres	8,100
Newmarket, house, 9 rooms, 3 lots	3,000
Newmarket, house, 9 rooms, 1 acre	4,000
Newmarket, house, 8 rooms, 1 acre	6,000
Somerville, house, 7 rooms, 3 acres	2,500
Whitehouse, house, 5 rooms, barn, 17 acres	3,000

Descriptive list issued March 1.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,

Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

HOUSE AND LOT AT STAMFORD, CONN.

For sale or to rent, the house and large lot of land on South-st., near the Park, five minutes' walk from depot; good carriage-house; choice apples, pears, cherries, grapes, &c. For terms, apply to ELBERT WHITE, or at No. 33 East 21st-st.

A NEW-ENGLAND HOME—POSSESSING all the well-known characteristics, together with those of a delightful Summer watering-place; the house is large and well-arranged, surrounded by pleasant grounds, on a corner of a principal street; convenient to cars and steamboat for New-York; good barn and buildings and all the conveniences of a well-ordered village residence; price only $8,000; terms easy. Location, Stonington, Conn. Apply to W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETH—CORNER JERSEY-AV. and Prospect-st., one of the most desirable and elegant residences in the city; ten minutes from depot; house built by days' work, filled in with brick; grounds beautifully planted; two acres, in the best part of the city; a part of its elegant furniture will be sold with it very low, and part of land reserved if desired; most favorable terms as to purchase. Address A. G. PHELPS, DODGE, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.—AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat, situated three minutes from station on a prominent corner; house contains ten rooms; furnace, marble mantels and gas, good stable, grounds comprise nearly an acre very nicely improved, with abundance of young evergreen and fruit trees; house and grounds in perfect order; $13,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st. Descriptive list issued March 1.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., ADJOIN-ing side-track of Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a valuable mill property, consisting of thirty-six city lots, on which is erected a large saw-mill, carriage factory, smith shop, &c., containing a thirty-horse engine, sixty-horse boilers, circular saws, &c.; suitable for any large manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. W. STAGG, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, WITH IMME-diate possession, first-class residence on high ground, commanding beautiful views; ten minutes' walk from depot; large parlor, dining-room, library, seven bedrooms, furnace, bath-room, gas, all city conveniences, piazza front and rear, coach-house, hennery, four acres abundantly fruited; beautifully improved. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—A COUNTRY RESI-dence for sale, or exchange for City property; Gothic brick cottage; fifteen rooms; gas; forty miles of river view; fine mountain scenery; fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery; barn, stables, ice-house (filled;) ten minutes' walk from railroad depot; terms reasonable. Apply to E. R. BOGARDUS, No. 14 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI-dence situated one mile from the ocean, in the pleasant village of Southampton, L. I.; house 25x30; has two wings and contains ten rooms, cellar and garret; a large garden is attached to the house; price $2,000. Apply for two weeks to Capt. RHODES, at the Station-house, Court-st., near Butler, Brooklyn.

WEST VIRGINIA TIMBER AND FARM-ing lands for sale, in quantities and on terms to suit, near the Ohio River, in latitude of Washington; climate mild, water good, location healthy; no underbrush; soil a deep rich loam; good stock, fruit and grain land; title perfect. Send stamps for circular to E. C. SMITH, No. 713 Broadway, Room No. 70, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., house and twelve acres of land, within one mile of depot; house has 8 rooms on first floor, 6 bedrooms on second; hot and cold water, bathing-room, &c; ground stocked with fruit, &c.; would sell less land with house if desired; also 24 acres opposite the above, in good cultivation. Apply to J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, and half an acre of ground, beautifully laid out; fine stable; five minutes' walk from ferry; price, with furniture, $8,500; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER Park, Long Island, (near depot,) of B. M. Brown, deceased, 190 acres, part excellent woodland; fine young orchard; house, barns, fences, &c., all in good order, at the low price of $9,000. Apply to J. VAN MATER, No. 240 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, L. I.—A VERY DE-sirable country residence, pleasantly located on Clinton-av., is now offered for sale upon favorable terms, for the purpose of closing an estate. For particulars apply to G. EDWARD CARLL, real estate agent, Flushing, or of ISAAC PECK, No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIAL-TY.—All owners having farms or country seats for sale or rent will find it to their advantage to send full particulars to S. F. IRELAND, broker, No. 201 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 300 feet. Apply at 33 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISTOWN, THE TWO and a half story brick dwelling-house with basement, situated on the southeast corner of the Park. Address THEODORE AYERS, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY HOMES AND SMALL FARMS, from $1,500 to $20,000; good buildings, and convenient to New-York. For bargains call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—A FINE country house for sale; 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railway 10 miles. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.— 150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED FORTY SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife. Parents can learn the advertiser's views, social position, &c., by corresponding confidentially with F. H., Station A.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.
TO LET
all the spacious and well-lighted lofts in the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S MARBLE BUILDING,
corner Hudson and Jay sts.;
FOUR FLOORS, 100x100;
will be let as an entirety, or to two houses.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TO LET,
The fine large offices, second story, front and rear, of the marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; also, third and fourth floor and basement office. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 23 PARK-PLACE.
The south half of store No. 23 Park-place: first floor, basement and sub-cellar; 23 by 75½ feet. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 330 Broadway.
Or, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—A NEW FIRST-CLASS hotel at Utica, N. Y.; all modern conveniences and appliances. Also several first-class stores suitable for druggist or fancy-stores, in hotel building. Apply for information and particulars to W. P. LAMSON, No. 156 Broadway; W. N. MELCHER, No. 3 Court-st., Boston; R. L. JOHNSON, American Express Company, Albany, or T. VAN EMBERGH, Utica, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, (OR WOULD SELL) IN Westport, Conn., from April 1, the desirable house next to the Church of the Holy Trinity; village very healthy; fine churches, good schools and stores. Price $100 per month, or $600 per year. Apply to EDWARD BEEBE, Esq., No. 92 Broadway, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

A FINE FLOOR ON BROADWAY TO let, (2d, 3d or 4th story,) at No. 245, next door to Importers' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Murray-st.—opposite the open square in front of the City Hall—and one of the best localities in the City; size of floor, 25x114 feet, with L on Murray-st., 25x12½. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BUILDING (60x75) KNOWN AS Nos. 3, 5 and 7 East 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place, containing large and well-lighted show rooms, and well suited to the wants of dealers in furniture and furnishing materials, millinery or other light business and good, publishers, &c. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Apply to S. M. Valentine, No. 165 Front-st.

TAMMANY HALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To be let or leased, together or separately, the two large and commodious five-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall; could be arranged for a first-class restaurant. For permits to see, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, BASEMENT, and first, second and third floors of new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES IN WEST 13TH, 34th and 45th sts; also unfurnished ones in West 33d, 34th and 46th sts.; also furnished houses, pleasantly located, in Brooklyn; furnished and unfurnished ones on Staten Island. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUTIFUL new four-story, brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; is suitable for a large family. For terms apply to S. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 182 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to S. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, A three-story, English basemen-house, situate in West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

BASEMENT AND OFFICES TO LET—IN building No. 205 Broadway. Inquire of GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MANUFACTURING CO., on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished house, No. 363 Washington-av., Brooklyn. Address Box No. 853 New-York Post-office, or apply at the house.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, a very conspicuous corner, large windows; a superior business stand. Apply to HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 229 PEARL-ST., 16x80, FOUR STO-ries, with early possession; No. 72 William-st., 20x70, lower part. Apply to GEORGE W. BRUCE, No. 1 Platt-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSE TO LET AND furniture for sale, near Cooper Institute, used as a boarding-house; rent low; house full of boarders; must be sold to-day. Apply to No. 73 7th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST LOFT, 40x90 FEET; RENT low. Apply to FISHER & CO., No. 15 Mercer-st.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 89 LIBERTY-ST. AP-ply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NEWARK, N. J.—BOARD—A GENTLEMAN and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, convenient to the railroad depot. For particulars address J. F. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor of the first-class brown-stone house No. 319 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; terms reasonable.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISH-ed rooms, parlor floor, with board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel. Address H. A., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—THREE NICE large rooms to rent, with board, separately or together.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom and single room to let, with or without board.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED OF ABOUT five or six acres, below Yonkers, facing the river; house, grounds and buildings containing modern improvements. Owners desiring to sell will oblige by furnishing full particulars, with lowest cash price. MERCHANT, Box No. 3,884 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished country residence, with good outbuildings and five or ten acres of land, within 1½ hours' ride of the City. Address, with particulars, J. R., Box No. 1,639 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A MODERN THREE OR FOUR-story and basement brick dwelling, for one or more years, at a moderate rent. Address, stating location and terms, ARTHUR, Box No. 839 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WITHDRAWAL—WE HAVE THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.

GEO. H. KENNEDY,
WM. J. HUTCHINSON.

New-York, March 2, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business, under the firm name of KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

GEO. H. KENNEDY,
WM. J. HUTCHINSON,
H. BEEKMAN ANDREWS.

New-York, March 2, 1868.

Rooms Nos. 10 and 11,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York,
March 2, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CHASE, McCLURE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.

LESLIE CHASE,
WILLIAM McCLURE,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange.
FRED. H. WOLCOTT, Jr.

THE FIRM OF DAVID R. ALLEN'S SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM H. ALLEN will settle up the affairs of the old concern and continue the ship-store business under the same title at No. 78 South-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

New-York, Feb. 29, 1868.

W. H. ALLEN,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
H. S. BIDWELL,
N. L. LATSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., for the purpose of continuing the general iron business at Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
THEODORE STURGES,
CHARLES W. OGDEN,
THEODORE C. WALLACE.

New-York, March 3, 1868.

Office of Fuller, Treat & Cox,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 17 William-st.,
New-York, March 2, 1868.

MR. THEODORE COX THIS DAY withdraws from our firm by mutual consent.
FULLER, TREAT & COX.

No. 34 Wall-st.,
New-York, Feb. 29, 1868.

THE INTEREST OF GEO. H. KENNEDY and WM. J. HUTCHINSON in our firm ceases on and after this date. GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director

PROLONGED TRIUMPH of the MOST POPULAR OPERA OF THE AGE!
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which receives the unqualified admiration of FASHIONABLE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.

It will be repeated for the ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH TIME MONDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, AND EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, and at the MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, with the original cast as follows:

The Grand Duchess..........Mlle. TOSTEE.
Fritz.......M. GUFFROY | Gen. Boum.......DUCHESNE
Prince Paul.......LEDUC | Baron Puck.......LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog.......WALTER | Nepomuc.......MONIER
Wanda..........Mlle. DE FELOCOURT.

All the seats will be reserved at the GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE ON SATURDAY, and tickets will not be sold beyond the seating capacity of the house.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 7,
FRENCH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE,
LES LIONNES PAUVRES.

NOTICE.—The management is reluctantly compelled to announce that all complimentary admissions, except those for the Press, are suspended.

Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, and Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

THE GRAND DUCHESS, FOR ONE NIGHT,
At the BROOKLYN ACADEMY, SATURDAY EVENING.

Seats secured at the Academy, and at Peters', No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

STEINWAY HALL.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
THIRD READING.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read the play of
THE TEMPEST.

The Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.

Tickets may be obtained at the office, Steinway Hall, during each day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

DODWORTH HALL.
MR. HENRY NICHOLLS,

Reader to the Crystal Palace, the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, and the Literary Societies of Great Britain. Has the honor to announce his first appearance in New-York, in one of his

RECITALS FROM MEMORY
Of Shakespeare, Tennyson, Poe, Hood, Ingoldsby, Dickens, &c.

On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, March 5.
Given with marked success in Boston, Chicago, &c.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Commence at 8 o'clock; conclude about 10.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH,
Under the patronage of the
"NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB."
KENNEDY'S LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
PIANO-FORTE—MISS KENNEDY.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall and at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NEW-YORK—No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. State.

A few vacancies in the piano, singing and violin classes.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS,
TO-NIGHT, COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE PARIS PICTURES
AND THE WATER COLOR COLLECTION
Still on view in the Winter Exhibition of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.

Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DRY GOODS

AT POPULAR PRICES

WE NOW OFFER
LINEN SHEETINGS, of all widths.
PILLOW and SHIRTING LINENS, of the best makes.
TABLE CLOTHS, from 2 to 6 yards long.
BREAKFAST and DINNER NAPKINS.
DOILIES—WHITE, BUFF and RED BORDERS.
TOWELS—PLAIN HUCK, DAMASK and DIAPER.
TOWELINGS, by the yard 12c., and upward.
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, in great variety.
BLANKETS, QUILTS and FLANNELS, &c., &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway.

COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

A large and well-selected stock, retailing at the lowest wholesale prices, embracing
NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, UTICAS, TUSCARORA, FRUIT OF THE LOOM, LONSDALE, MAXWELL, WINONA, ANDROSCOGGIN, HILLS, &c., and other favorite Shirtings. Also,
6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS,
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ALLANDALE SHEETINGS,
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ANDROSCOGGIN SHEETINGS.
Also, a full stock of TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, SPRING BEDS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, QUILTS, &c., which are offered at extremely low prices.

WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.

FRIEND PITTS,

NO. 769 BROADWAY,
WILL REMOVE TO
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
Near Amity-st.,
About MARCH 12.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, AND FANCY GOODS,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c., &c.
AT COST PRICES, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
—RIBBONS, VELVETS,—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES,—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES,—

Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

The business of this establishment is removed one door east of the late store.

While our new store is being erected, we shall continue to sell off our stock of ribbons, millinery and straw goods very cheap, at No. 313 Grand-st.

Look out for bargains all through March.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 313 Grand-st., corner of Allen,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MACHINERY.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

25,600 Brick can be made daily by the Empire State Brick Machine. Call and see at No. 2 Rector-st.

J. W. GREGORY, Agent.

State and County rights for sale.

HOTELS.

THE ASTOR HOUSE WILL BE CLOSED for repairs on Wednesday, March 4.

C. A. STETSON & SONS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

STEAMER MAGENTA FOR SALE.

The STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY offer for sale the above superior, first-class steamboat, built of the very best materials, fully copered, and in speed is probably not excelled by any other steamer of her size in the United States. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 207 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 3 inches; wheels double-bolted, 28 feet in diameter. She has two No. 1 flue boilers, in fine order; steam chimney 16 feet high from shell; cylinder 43 inches; 9 feet stroke; wrought-iron shaft; independent fire-pump and blower-engines; 631 14-100 tons burden, and easy draft of water. Her whole furnishing and equipment in cabin and saloons are nearly new and of the best quality. Ground tackling, boats, &c., are all in prime order and fit for immediate service. The steamer would be an acquisition to any party requiring a boat of her class, both in regard to speed, strength and superior accommodations for passengers.

The boat may be seen at the wharf of the Company, foot of Centre-st., Newark, N. J., and fuller particulars and conditions may be had by application to

JOHN H. STEPHENS, President, Newark, N. J.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager

SEVENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4.
PAREPA-ROSA NIGHT,
on which occasion will be performed
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Rosina..........Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
Count Almaviva..........Sig. TESTA.
Figaro..........Sig. GIORGIO RONCONI.
Don Basilio..........Sig. ANTONUCCI.
Dr. Bartolo..........Sig. BARILI.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA will sing during the Music Lesson Scene, Arditi's celebrated waltzes,

L'ESTASI and IL BACIO.

Tickets may be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and Pike's Opera House.

NOTICE.

The great success attending the debut of Mme. AGATHA STATES, and the excellence of the performance on Monday evening, induces the management to announce a repetition of the opera of ERNANI, with the same splendid cast, for THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

BANVARD'S NEW-YORK MUSEUM,
Broadway and 30th-st.

This WEDNESDAY "The Octoroon" at the Matinee. Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, J. R. Healy, Miss Lillie Eldridge, John Matthews in the cast. Evening, at 7¾, "The Octoroon" will be repeated. Act 1. Life in the South. Act 2. The Murder. Act 3. The Auction. Act 4. Life on the Mississippi. Act 5. Death of Zoe.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director

MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Prof. HUTCHINSON'S ACTING DOGS.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON
AND THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

THE PILGRIM
WILL REMAIN ON EXHIBITION,
with all its accessories,
THIS WEEK, EVERY P. M., at 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
Bunyan Hall, corner 15th-st. and Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Last General Rehearsal, FRIDAY, March 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and the entire programme. Fourth Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS.
COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT.

GENERAL THEATRE TICKET OFFICE
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

Tickets and reserved seats for LECTURES, CONCERTS, OPERAS, THEATRES, &c., can be procured at NO. 114 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M. April 15, 1868, for the labor and materials required in the construction of two lift locks and one guard lock for the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids.

The locks are to be 350 feet long between quoins and 80 feet wide between walls in the chambers, and to be constructed of first-class cut-stone masonry.

The first lock, located at Keokuk, will be 10½ feet lift, and built entirely in the river.

The second lock will be about 2¾ miles above the first, with 8 feet lift, and will be protected from the river by the canal embankment.

The guard lock will be located at the head of the canal at Nashville, and will be protected by the embankment.

Separate proposals (in duplicate) must be made for the following classes:

CLASS I.—STONE AND CEMENT.

The proposals under this head must specify the prices at which the above materials will be delivered.

CLASS II.—IRON.

Proposals must state the price per pound at which both wrought and cast iron will be delivered.

CLASS III.—TIMBER.

Proposals must state the price per cubic, linear, or thousand feet, b. m., at which such timber as may be required, will be delivered.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.

This class will include the bailing, draining and excavation of pits, preparing the foundation, (which will be on rock,) constructing the lock walls and other masonry, building the necessary protection walls, making the necessary embankment and rip-rap walls, and constructing sluices or culverts around and in the locks for feeding the canal, &c., &c.; and the furnishing of all machinery and implements required for the proper execution of the work.

The law requires separate proposals (in duplicate) for each and every class, and the awardments will be made on each class separately, without regard to aggregate.

No more than one proposition will be received from the same party for the same class.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the contracts for the classes upon which they bid, enter into contract with the Government, or make good the difference between them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence and Post-office address.

Plans, maps and specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at the United States Engineer's office at Keokuk, Iowa, for fifteen days prior to the date of letting.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the locations for the locks before sending in their bids.

Contracts under either of the aforesaid classes will include one or more of the locks, as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. A printed copy of this notice should be attached to each bid.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Labor and Materials for the Locks for the Improvement of the Desmoines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217, on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHREGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS.
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

SALE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 2, 1868.

Proposals in writing are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, March 7, 1868, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraphic Cable, recently connecting Fort Monroe and Cherrystone, Va.

The Cable is about twenty-one miles long, and weighs ten tons to the mile. It is made of the best material, and, with the exception of a lightning leak and ten splices, is believed to be in sound condition.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Submarine Telegraphic Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office until Saturday, March 7, next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the mason and carpenter work of the building for offices, out-door poor and stables. The whole building to be completed by the 1st of August, 1868, for which satisfactory security will be required. The plans and specifications will be exhibited at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 53 Wall-st., from 27th February to the 7th day of March, 1868.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 233 to 239, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
R. O. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY.
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Government of British Honduras invites tenders for the conveyance, during a period of one year, commencing on the 24th day of May next, monthly, of mails between New-Orleans and Belize, in British Honduras, by steam vessels of not less than 500 tons, English measurement, with suitable accommodation for 30 first-class and 100 second-class passengers, stating the rates payable for passage, and for the freight of measurement goods, dry and wet.

The steamer to leave New-Orleans on the fourth Saturday in each month, taking the English mails and all other mails for British Honduras. The passage from New-Orleans to be performed in five days. The steamer to remain at Belize for seven days, any day on which her arrival may be later than 12 o'clock at noon not to be reckoned as one of the seven.

The tenders to state for what additional charge the steamer will call at Havana either way. Tenders to be sent to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New-Orleans before the 25th of March, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras.

N. B.—Steamers carrying mails under contract with the Imperial or Colonial Government are exempt in British Honduras from port charges.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for furnishing the Signal Department of the army with

Three hundred and fifty (350) sets of signal equipments, complete, consisting of hickory staffs, copper canteens, torches and funnels, canvas cases, with rubber pouches, muslin flags, scissors, plyers, haversacks, &c.

The equipments must be made after the model deposited in this office, and of equally good materials. The whole must be delivered ready for inspection on or before the 15th of April, 1868. The other conditions and requirements made known on application to this office.

Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Signal Equipments."

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

L. B. NORTON, Brevet Captain U. S. Army,
Property and Disbursing Officer Signal Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.

POSITIVE TRIUMPH!—HOUSES CROWDED!
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868,
FOR THE FORTY-SEVENTH TIME,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
The piece concluding with a
WONDROUS TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,
First time this season of Morris Barnett's excellent comedy, the
SERIOUS FAMILY.

Characters by Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. GASHEN, Mrs. VERNON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE, Miss MARY BARRETT and Miss FANNY GREEN.

THURSDAY, March 5—MARRIED LIFE.
FRIDAY, March 6—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
SATURDAY, March 7—PAUL PRY and ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

Due notice will be given of the first representation of Mr. Lester Wallack's great drama of ROSEDALE.

Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.

LAST NIGHTS OF MAGGIE MITCHELL,
assisted by J. W. COLLIER.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY NIGHTS,
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
"LITTLE BAREFOOT."
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
SATURDAY NIGHT—FAREWELL BENEFIT, and last appearance of Miss MITCHELL.
Miss MITCHELL.....as.....FANCHON
MONDAY EVENING, March 9,
G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."

splendidly produced after months of preparation. It includes a Burlesque Opening; New Harlequinade; Grand Transformation Scene, and many comic tricks and transformations. The renowned star premiere danseuse, Mlle. RITA SANGALI and Mlle. BETTY RIGL, in a Grand Ballet. In the Skating Tournament, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and JOHN ENGLER, Jr.

Box sheet open to-day.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
AND NOBODY'S DAUGHTER
AND GAMBLING SCENE.
Introducing
FARO, KENO AND ROULETTE.
A STAR CAST, embracing Messrs. Mortimer, Boniface, Clark and Carleton.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

GLORIOUS WELCOME TO CHANFRAU AND SAM.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU AND SAM.
C. S. PARSLOE, JR., AS DICK.
The unrivaled cast and brilliant mounting.
SATURDAY NEXT—SECOND CHANFRAU AND SAM MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF MR. J. M. MURDOCH.
First production of the new drama of the
GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST.
Drama of FREDERICK THE GREAT and the DESERTER.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS
PURIM BALL.
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, March 9.

Tickets of A. Tanzer, No. 53 Greene-st.; S. Weil, No. 15 White-st.; S. B. Solomon, No. 657 Broadway; and Secretary A. L. Sanger, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 8.

GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.

To be had of the following members:
H. C. Grieffenhagen, No. 96 Reade-st.
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
J. B. Keller, German Savings Bank, 105 East 14th-st.
E. Kroilpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
John Stadermann, No. 21 Howard-st.
Carl Triacca, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Kroilpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER TO-NIGHT.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION OF HAVRE—Opening June 1 and closing Oct. 31, 1868. Navigation, Goods, Fishing, Agriculture, Naval Art, &c. The term for admission closing March 31, American exhibitors will please apply without delay to No. 40 Broadway. S. V. PRECHT.

FINE ARTS.

OIL-PAINTINGS. FREE EXHIBITION.
DAY AND EVENING—CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES,
Astor-place. See advertisement.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

FEB. 28, 1868.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

Pianos to rent.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $1,500 each. Organs to rent.

PIANO-FORTES—JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., make the finest and cheapest instruments in this City. Parties wanting would do well to examine them.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SEC-ond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter-envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RES-TELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREEN-WICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY— Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD RE- gained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERCURY, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

TELEGRAMS.

An American Naval Station Desired in Turkey.

Rearrest in Dublin of Mr. George F. Train.

Slow Progress of the Fenian Trials.

TURKEY.

Rumored Ill Success of an American Proposal to Build a Station-Port.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 3.

A report has reached here from the East that the United States made a proposition to the Turkish Government, offering to build a port at Marmorizza, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey, to be used as a station for the vessels of the American navy; but the Sublime Porte declined to grant the necessary concessions for such a purpose.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rearrest of Mr. Train—An Action for Debt the Supposed Cause.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, March 3—10 A. M.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has again been arrested. He had advertised that he would lecture this evening at the Rotunda in this city, and was about proceeding to the hall for the purpose of delivering his lecture when he was taken into custody. An audience of some 500 people had assembled at the hall, and when informed of Mr. TRAIN's detention were very indignant, and demanded the return of their money at the door. At one time a serious disturbance was threatened, but the crowd finally dispersed, and all is now quiet in the vicinity of the building. It is given out that Mr. TRAIN was arrested this time on an action for debt.

The Nagle Trial—Unsuccessful Attempt to Obtain a Mixed Jury—The Trial of Nugent.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 3.

The trial of Gen. NAGLE on a charge of complicity in the recent Fenian operations, was resumed at Sligo yesterday. The day was again consumed in an unsuccessful effort to impannel a jury. The great object being to get a mixed jury, eighteen aliens were subpœned. Of these only six replied to the subpœna, and three of these, being militiamen, were rejected. After further efforts to secure a jury late in the afternoon the trial was finally adjourned. Previously, however, the motion of Mr. HERON, the counsel for the defence, to remove the trial to the Court of Queen's Bench was again made, and argued. The Court under the circumstances granted the motion. The result of this decision will be to tranfer the trial to another place, where a mixed jury will probably be obtained with less difficulty.

At the Sligo Assizes to-day the trial of NUGENT for treason was discontinued, in consequence of the illness of one of the jurors, and postponed until the next term of the Court.

Honors to the Rothschild Family.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 3.

It is said that Baron LIONEL NATHAN DE ROTHSCHILD is to be raised to a higher rank in the Peerage.

PRUSSIA.

Confiscation of the Ex-King of Hanover's Estate.

BERLIN, Tuesday, March 3.

The Minister of State has been authorized to confiscate the estate of the Ex-King of Hanover.

BELGIUM.

Destruction of an English Ship and Loss of Life by Fire.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, March 3.

The English schooner *Mary Ann*, with a cargo of naptha and petroleum, was destroyed by fire to-day. Her captain and crew perished in the flames. The vessel is a total loss.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 3.

In the Convention yesterday, some of the members voting for the adoption of the Constitution as a whole, entered a protest against portions of it. The following are portions of a protest of Judge CRAWFORD against the adoption:

In the Bill of Rights social equality is attempted to be enforced, and the rights of the citizens to control their own property is attempted to be taken from them. A Judicial system has been adopted which is radically defective, and will render uncertain and insecure the rights to property and lives and liberties of the people. A system of public education has been adopted which will force heavy contributions from tax-payers, and will entirely prevent any public schools from being carried into effect, tend to prevent the rising generation from being educated, entail upon the State a large class of ignorant inhabitants, and subject the State to the exclusive control of the ignorant and uneducated, a system of proscription is adopted which attempts to deprive a large class of citizens of the privilege of voting or holding office, who are liable to pay taxes and assist in bearing the burden of Government, and the manner of restoration to franchise is calculated to incite the mean and unprincipled to participate in voting and holding office, and to drive away the good and honorable; the oath of office is inconsistent with the Constitution, is absurd, disgraceful and ridiculous; the direct tendency of the Constitution, as a whole, is to engender feelings between the citizens of the State to such an extent as will lead to hostile collisions, anarchy, and the utter subversion of all law and government; that the adoption of the Constitution will drive away many good citizens from and prevent emigration to the State; retard her progress, destroy her internal improvements, blight her prospects, and destroy her peace and happiness.

THOMAS P. HARRISON protests against the Constitution as a whole. In addition to the reasons assigned by Mr. CRAWFORD, he says that he was opposed to any disfranchisement, and in his opinion the whole plan of reconstruction is agrarian and adverse to Christian civilization.

Article 158 was amended yesterday so as to make New-Orleans the capital of the State instead of Baton Rouge. Against this a protest was also entered.

The Convention to-day adopted an ordinance relative to the collection of the special tax, and adjourned till Thursday.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, March 3.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to frame an ordinance for the relief of the people of Mississippi from pecuniary embarrassment; the same to be consistent with the rights and obligations of all parties and the Constitution of the United States.

The report on the Legislative Department was further considered.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, March 3.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day a resolution approving of the impeachment of the President was laid on the table.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the petition, asking for the removal of all State officials at present, and the repudiation of the debts contracted prior to April 1865.

The Committee on the Judiciary Department reported that all judges be chosen by the Legislature, and all the Commonwealth attorneys and clerks of courts to be appointed by the courts they belong to; the Attorney-General of the State to be appointed by the Supreme Court; the present County Court system to be abolished, and County Judges appointed.

A resolution was adopted that the $6,000 remaining of the appropriation for the Convention expenses be divided, giving $52 to each member, and the rest divided equally among its officers.

Mr. HUNNICUTT closed the suffrage debate, and said he had seen determined opposition to reconstruction; that he was now willing to disfranchise twenty thousand more than the Reconstruction acts disfranchised.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, March 3.

The Reconstruction Convention last night passed the article on Corporations.

A resolution offered by Mr. DUNHORN, prohibiting the assemblage of white and black children in the same schools, was voted down.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, excluding Mr. MARTIN, of Yadkin, from his seat, and giving it to Mr. MARSHALL, (Radical,) was to-day rushed through and passed.

Some time was spent on the article on Crimes and Punishments.

The article of the Constitution referred to yesterday, relating to the finances of and the financial policy of the country, was made the special order for to-morrow.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 3.

The Convention to-day was engaged in an animated discussion, as to whether education of children shall be compulsory. An attempt was made by a strong faction to force colored children into schools and colleges among the whites.

A petition will go forward to Washington to-morrow asking Congress to give unredeemed lands on the coast, sold for taxes, to destitute freedmen.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 3.

The Convention has completed the Judiciary Department of the Constitution. The Governor has the appointment of a notary public in each judicial district, having the functions of a justice of the peace. This is the antidote to the election by the people of justices of the peace, which has been heretofore voted for. A reconsideration of the remedy is not improbable.

The formation of a volunteer corps is authorized, but a man may escape militia duty at a small expense.

Pennsylvania Politics—Gen. Grant for President.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, March 3.

The Republican County Convention assembled yesterday for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and National Conventions. The attendance was unusually full, and the proceedings were perfectly harmonious. Resolutions were adopted approving the Reconstruction measures of Congress, and expressing an unalterable determination to maintain inviolate the public faith and national credit. Gen. GRANT was hailed as the next President of the United States. The Republican members of Congress were thanked for their courage and fidelity in presenting to the Senate articles of impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON. A resolution was also adopted thanking Secretary STANTON for the manly stand he has taken against the encroachments of the President.

BEDFORD, Tuesday, March 3.

A meeting was held last night in this city. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Impeachment act, and calling upon the President not to surrender his office into the hands of the Radical revolutionists.

Hon. JOHN CESSNA was to-day unanimously chosen delegate to the Chicago Republican Nominating Convention, from this district.

$25,000 Worth of Diamonds Stolen in Philadelphia—Recovery of a Portion of the Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, March 3.

A daring robbery was committed this afternoon at the new store of JAMES E. CALDWELL & Co., No. 902 Chestnut-street. Two men entered the store, and during the momentary absence of the attendant from the diamond case near the front door, contrived to abstract two trays containing a large number of diamond rings and clusters, and escaped without notice. The robbery was first detected by some customers finding rings on the floor near the door. An officer captured one of the thieves in the restaurant of the Continental Hotel, and at once took him to CALDWELL & Co.'s store. Upon searching him about forty diamond clusters and rings were found on his person, constituting the contents of one of the trays. He gave his name as MARTIN BAILEY, trunkmaker, from Chicago; he came to Philadelphia five days ago in search of work. He was committed in default of $5,000. His accomplice is yet at large. The value of the diamonds, which are principally fine solitaire stones, is about $25,000.

Two Steamboats Burned at St. Louis—Loss $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, March 3.

The steamers *M. S. Mepham* and *Fanny Scott* were burned at the levee at about 11 o'clock this morning. The *Mepham* was a New-Orleans boat, and was valued at $65,000, and insured for about $45,000. The *Fanny Scott* was a stern-wheel boat, valued at about $35,000, and was insured for from $20,000 to $25,000. They were costly boats, and were owned by M. S. MEPHAM & BROTHERS.

The following is the insurance on the steamers: In the Cincinnati offices—Commercial, Eureka, America, Central, Firemen's, $2,500 each; in the Union, Buckeye State and National, $8,000 each; in the Magnolia, $9,000; Boatmen's, $5,000; Enterprise, $5,000; Magnolia, $4,000. Total $60,000.

The *Kate Kinney* was damaged to the amount of $5,000; covered by insurance.

Fire at Peoria, Ill.—Loss $100,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, March 3.

A fire at Peoria, Ill., on Sunday morning, destroyed the Metropolitan Hotel and an adjoining building, occupied as a restaurant. The hotel was valued at $75,000; the total loss will amount to near $100,000.

The insurance on the hotel and contents is $45,000, the Hartford, Phenix, North American, Home, Corn Exchange, Putnam, Manhattan, Enterprise, Merchants', International, Lorillard, Ætna, having $2,500 each. The balance was in Illinois Companies.

The Ohio Union State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, March 3.

A large number of delegates have arrived to attend the Union State Convention to-morrow. The contest for Secretary of State is between Dr. WILLIAMS and JOHN RUSSELL. Judge WHITE will probably be nominated for Supreme Judge; Captain NORRIS for School Commissioner; and RODNEY FOOS for Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Convention will probably instruct for GRANT for President and WADE for Vice-President.

The Maryland Legislature Vote for United States Senator.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Tuesday, March 3.

The Senate and House of Delegates each voted in their chambers for a successor to PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS as United States Senator. There were eighty-two votes cast in the House, of which Mr. P. F. THOMAS received the highest number—33. The balance of the votes were scattering. Mr. SWANN's friends are holding back for some purpose. To-morrow both branches will vote jointly for Senator according to law.

Factory Burned in Massachusetts.

TAUNTON, Mass., Tuesday, March 3.

The works of the Ryniam Tack Company were totally destroyed by fire last night, with a large amount of stock. The loss is $20,000; fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Municipal Election in Newport, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, March 3.

The election for municipal officers occurred in Newport, Ky., yesterday. The whole Union ticket was elected. The vote was the largest ever polled in that place.

New-Hampshire Democratic Canvass.

CONCORD, N. H. Tuesday, March 3.

The Democratic State Committee announced the canvass of votes in the State as follows: For SINCLAIR, 36,183; HARRIMAN, 39,280; doubtful, 3,560. This is 4,633 short of the Republican canvass, which claims for SINCLAIR 600 votes more than the Republican canvass gives him.

Arrest and Confession of a Murderer in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, March 3.

WALKER, the murderer of JOHN BACKNELL, was captured on Sunday night and confined on Monday in the jail at Columbus. He was taken out of jail last night by the mob, who intended to hang him. He escaped just as they were about to carry out their design, but was subsequently recaptured by the citizens and returned to prison.

A portion of the barracks occupied by the United States military was destroyed by fire this morning, Gen. DUNCAN's headquarters caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

The case testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police law was dismissed by the Supreme Court to-day, the former city authorities declining to continue the prosecution.

Railroad Accident in Iowa—Two Cars Thrown Down an Embankment.

CLARENCE, Iowa, Tuesday, March 3.

Two coaches and baggage-car of the eastward-bound train on the Chicago and Northwestern Road capsized down an embankment near this place last night. DANIEL RICHARDSON, conductor; D. DAVIS, of Sterling, Ill., wife and three children, and FRANK CHADSEY, of Nebraska City, were injured; none seriously.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 3.

The old Academy building, located on West Third-street, was destroyed by fire last night. It was occupied by the commercial-senior and junior schools. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Weather.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, March 3.

There was a slight fall of snow here yesterday, Wind northwest; clear, but very cold this morning.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 3.

This is the coldest morning in March on record in this city. The thermometer at 7 o'clock marked 11° below zero. The weather is clear, but intensely cold.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, March 3.

The storm has abated and the weather is clear and cold. The railroad lines are open throughout the East, West and South, and the trains are running regularly.

STEAMBOAT PERILS.

Arctic Navigation in the Sound—Battles with Ice-Fields—Cold Weather and Colder Work.

The third day of March, 1868, was remarkable for the hardest passage the Sound steamboat fleet has made during a cold and stormy Winter. Although there has been no cold extreme enough to close the Gate and drive the Winter commerce into the outside Atlantic, around Long Island, as was the case during some three weeks of last Winter, yet the persistency of the cold and the snow-fall has kept our Eastern mariners in a hard battle with the ice for a large part of the season. Yet, not for a single day has this communication been suspended, nor as nearly interrupted as on yesterday. The snow-storm of the day before, the heaviest and roughest of the Winter, had loaded and thickened the ice, and at the same time driven it down the Sound to Throg's Neck, where it lay jammed in an immovable, lap-welded mass, from six to twelve inches thick, besides its heavy load of snow. The Sound for miles above Throg's Neck, presented the image of a polar sea—a vast snowy plain, jagged with jutting crests forced upward by the collision of ice-mailed tides, and seeming to offer as little possibility to navigation as the solid land. The steamboat *Elm City*, of the New-Haven line, went up in Monday's storm, leaving New-York at 4 P. M., fought her way through the ice, unbroken since the day before, in about eight hours, and met her consort, the *Continental*, about half way to New-Haven, at 2 o'clock A. M., leading the steamboat fleet this way. The latter boat struck into the ice-pack at daylight, and began an assault that lasted five or six hours, endeavoring to follow the recent but nearly closed track of the *Elm City*, but unable, from her greater size, to steer through the curves of her consort's course, in the straight-jacket of that rigid ice-channel. Losing the passage, such as it was, the solid ice must be penetrated by sheer force of steam and iron power. Backing down a length or two to gain headway, she drove with all her power into the thick crunching crust, carving and cleaving it with a majestic steadiness of progress for twenty or thirty yards, and then slowly coming to a dead halt—stuck fast. Gradually the reversed engines extracted her bows again from the grip of the ice, leaving the wedge-shaped point firmly defined, and she backed slowly down for another charge. Thus the struggle went on for hours. Working backward and forward perhaps eight or ten times over the space actually advanced. But for the aid of a better and more fortunate boat, the whole day and all the coal on board would not have sufficed to take the *Continental* to Fort Schuyler.

Meanwhile, however, the *Old Colony* had come up, and, taking a course of her own more to the northward shore, with irresistible power and determination, cleaved her way with scarce a moment's pause, passed around her ice-bound pioneer far ahead, and in a little while rounded Fort Schuyler and was out of sight. It was evident that her track was the only escape for the *Continental* and the retinue of steamboats in her wake—the *Traveler*, a large propeller, *City of Lawrence*, and two or three others—if they were to reach New-York before night. Hours of the toughest ice-breaking were required to penetrate the field embraced in the *Old Colony's* broad semicircular sweep, and at last the *Continental* struck her track at right angles, bridged it across, and stuck in the ice on the further side. Then ensued a series of manœuvres to change her direction, similar to those of a wagon turning around in a space little more than its own size. Many times over the steamer was backed, squeezing her stern as close to the larboard ice as possible, and then driven ahead, squeezing her bows as close to the starboard ice as possible, each time cutting into the field a few feet nearer the desired course. After an hour more of this work her sharp head began to shear off a broad margin of 20 or 30 feet from the ice on its left, shoving the great sections into the coveted channel, and cleaving the way to a forked junction of the two paths. The work was over, the last "backing" had been done, and the battered boat, with paddle-floats knocked out, or knocked in splinters, crowded on her way through the thick, white, coagulated curd of pounded ice and sodden snow which her predecessor had left in her wake, until past the Neck in open water nearly home. The scene meanwhile was like a waking dream or a living picture, to first spectators, who had read of polar travel, but had never seen anything so much resembling it as this. Far and wide the solid icy desolation spread around the boat, made more desolate by a tall-masted vessel in one direction tilted up and wedged in the ice, and relieved at other points by the activity of the aquatic birds, gleaning fuel for their warmth and sustenance for their tireless muscle, from the frigid elements that put them to such intense effort for existence. At every few rods the advancing prow disturbed a clumsy gull or two, or a solitary crow, left by the numerous crowd of their kind that darken the ice-floes in a thaw, to pick up what stray bits of carrion or even weed and earth had been broken out of the ice by the paddle-wheels. The wild ducks, in long trains, rushed by at the topmost speed of an express train of cars, or, intent on nearer fishing-pools, moved more slowly, undulating like a flying serpent a thousand feet in length, or settled down like a dun cloud upon some neighboring pool of water, reckless with hunger, and diving desperately for prey in thicker numbers than the fishes between them and the bottom of the Sound. It was a tantalizing sight for sportsmen. The sense of motion in these peculiar circumstances, not over but through what seemed a wintry land, was something novel also. A very moderate speed is exciting when it crashes on its way through the crust of a seeming solid world, and amongst all the landmarks and diversities of an open, level country. The sense of power in the majestic motion of a large steamer, carving such mighty but submissive obstructions as if they were pie-crust, is more impressive perhaps than under any other conditions. Patience and resolution at length carried us through the last and worst resistance of the Winter of '68.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS.—Messrs. LEEDS & MINER now exhibit, and to-morrow evening will sell by auction, at their salesroom, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, a very rare and valuable collection of standard books, uniquely and superbly bound, and many of them illustrated in the highest style of art. Among these will be found "Gems of Art," a collection of 36 engravings after the best works of Rembrandt, Cuyp, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Poussin, Murillo, Teniers, Correggio, Vandevelde, Gainsborough, Northcote, &c. &c. Engravings of ancient cathedrals, "Gell and Gandy's Pompiana," "Italian School of Design," "Leuchtenburg Gallery," "Original Designs" of the most celebrated masters of the Bolognese, Roman, Fiorentine and Venetian Schools, and many other kindred works. The collection also comprises the leading works on philosophy, history, mechanics, agriculture and manufacture, while poetry and fiction are well represented by the works of the genius of three centuries. The two leading features of this sale are the superb binding of the books and the rare illustrations of many of their number.

BURNING OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM

Magnificent Midnight Spectacle in Broadway.

Scenes and Incidents—The Hecatomb of Wild Beasts—The Final Transformation.

LIST OF LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

In the very full account which we published yesterday of the great fire in Broadway by which Barnum's Museum was completely destroyed, it was incorrectly stated in the hurry of late writing that the building adjoining the Museum on the south, No. 535, was consumed. Its contents did indeed suffer heavily by water, but the building itself, although at one time enveloped in flames, remains comparatively uninjured by fire. Our record yesterday morning closed at 2:30 o'clock, and a few minutes after that hour the rear walls of the Museum, on Mercer-street, fell with a loud crash, and gave the firemen so much better access to the heart of the fire that they worked to much better advantage. From that hour until daylight the scene was not in the least picturesque, but was highly suggestive of extreme physical discomfort. The water from the hose constantly mixing with the deep snow in the streets, made icy slush in many places knee-deep, in the midst of which firemen and policemen were forced to perform their duties. But when daylight came a scene was presented to the gathered crowds on Broadway never equaled in weird grandeur by any effort of mimic art. The Broadway walls were still standing, and from every projection, every glassless window frame, every signboard, hung great masses of ice, glittering as one huge glacier in the morning sun. Against the building one of the great fire ladders had been left, and it stood there during the morning hours festooned with icicles. In the street stood a fire engine still working on the smouldering fire, and its black smoke gave the weird tinge to the scene. In the street, scattered about in careless confusion, left as they were thrown when brought out of the burning buildings, were stuffed animals of various kinds, and these, coated with ice and seen dimly through the rifted smoke, added the elements of the grotesque and fantastic. All this was on the Broadway side, for on Mercer-street there was only ruin, nothing more—heaps of *débris* of every description, frowned upon by the small remnants of the walls still standing as monuments to mark the disaster.

WILD BEASTS AT BAY.

Within the building, when the wild beasts were confronted with the fire, the scene, according to the testimony of several trustworthy eye-witnesses, was terrible in the extreme—terrible in its possibilities should those beasts burst their prison bars, an event constantly anticipated, but more terrible as an exhibition of helpless terror on the part of these mighty brutes. When they first smelt the fire, they howled and roared in fury, but soon shrunk back into the corners of their cages, and lay there cowering and shuddering and giving vent to low whines and growls so long as no person was in sight. Whenever any one of the numerous persons engaged in the efforts to save the "hay animals" from the flames passed before one of the cages the beast would spring from his corner, howl in helpless terror, and shake the bars of his prison in savage fury, as if, poor brute, he knew the danger that menaced him, and was appealing in his furious way for succor. The person withdrawn from sight, the beast slunk back to his corner again, and once more whined in agony. Lions, tigers, bears, leopards, all alike seemed to shrink affrighted from their fiery enemy, and only when human beings came in view did they seem roused to make an exertion for their lives. The great Asiatic lion making one such effort seized two of the iron bars of his cage in his teeth, and compressing them like so much butter thrust his head through the increased interval. But the stout iron resisted his further effort. His head became wedged in the space, and at the same moment a tongue of flame leaped down upon it from the story above. The great king of beasts gave a loud roar of rage and pain as the flames closed around him, and then the only sound heard was the subdued and mingled growls of all the beasts. At nearly the same moment one of the Bengal tigers burst his bars and sprang badly burned to the street, as described yesterday morning. The moment that he reached the pavement, and before he had time to comprehend or use his freedom, the firemen turned a stream upon him which knocked him into an area, where Officer FOOTE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, dispatched him with his pistol. This feat of the tiger was the last sign of life in the doomed buildings.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The loss of the Museum and Menagerie Company on the contents of the buildings is $400,000, on which there are insurances in City companies for $110,000. The buildings were purchased a few days ago by the Company for $165,000, on which only $20,000 had been paid, and on the buildings were policies for $62,000, which had not yet been transferred. The safe containing the policies is yet buried under the ruins, and the names of the Insurance Companies losing by these risks cannot yet be ascertained. Included in the loss on the contents of the Museum are the wardrobe of the theatre, all new, and the machinery and scenery for a new spectacular play called "Alaska, or the Lady Bird of Paradise," which was being prepared for production. The dramatic corps all suffer by the loss of their wardrobe, except Miss MARY GAY, whose costumes were saved by the Police. Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, who was playing a successful engagement at the Museum, in her *role* of *Topsy*, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," loses a wardrobe estimated to be worth $1,000, and also loses by the sudden termination of her engagement. Mr. M. LEVICK, the Stage Manager, loses his wardrobe and the manuscripts of his several plays, which he values at $1,500. Of the other *attachés* of the Museum proper, Miss ANNA SWAN, the Nova Scotia Giantess, lost a valuable set of diamonds, a gold watch and chain, and between $500 and $600 in money. JAMES S. CONLIN, keeper of the shooting-gallery, lost $2,000 on rifles, pistols, &c., and is uninsured. A. N. NICHOLS and WOODRUFF, glass-blowers, lost their entire apparatus, valued at $400, and were not insured. Mr. DAVIDSON, the snake-charmer, lost to a small amount.

The tenants of the basements of Nos. 537, 539 and 541 Broadway, the Museum Buildings, were as follows: No. 537 was occupied by CHARLES SWIFT, as the original "Oyster Bay," in the destruction of which one of the old landmarks of the City was swept away, and Mr. SWIFT lost his entire property in stock and fixtures, valued at $2,500, on which there is no insurance.

The basement of No. 539 was used by SIGLER & CLINTON as a sample-room. Their loss is $2,500, and is fully covered by insurance. The basement of No. 541 was occupied by D. OBERMEYER as a trunk-store, but his stock having been nearly all saved by the Insurance Patrol his loss is but $1,000, which completes the tale of disaster so far as the Museum Buildings are concerned.

The losses in all the adjacent buildings were occasioned by water, and are as follows:

No. 535 Broadway—B. KAHN & Co., opticians. Loss about $20,000; insured for $25,000, as follows: Adriatic, $3,000; Yonkers and New-York, $3,000; Merchants', Chicago, $1,000; Mutual, Buffalo, $1,000; Western, Buffalo, $1,000; Merchants', Hartford, $2,500; City of Hartford, $2,500; Charter Oak, Hartford, $3,000; Merchants' and Traders', New-York, $1,500; United States Fire and Marine, Baltimore, $2,000; Columbia, New-York, $4,500.

Second floor, occupied by JOHN WELEY & Co., suffered to the extent of $1,000, chiefly by water. Insured for $25,000, as follows: New-York, $2,500; North American, Hartford, $2,500; Merchants', Hartford, $5,000; Atlantic, Providence, $5,000; Ætna, Hartford, $2,500; Bowery, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,600. The building, owned by SEABURY BREWSTER, is damaged about $2,000; insured for $20,000 in City companies.

The building, No. 535 Broadway, owned by SEABURY BREWSTER, is damaged to the extent of $8,000, and is fully insured in City companies.

The loss of Mrs. ASHMEAD, No. 99 Spring-street, is stated to be $5,000, for which amount she is insured in the Baltic.

No. 101 Spring-street, Mr. E. ROSSNER, merchant tailor, sustained a damage to furnished rooms up stairs by water of $500. Insured for $5,000.

The Prescott House, corner of Spring-street and Broadway, FREDERICK DATZ, proprietor, has suffered much by water and fire in the rear portion of the building. The loss is estimated at about $10,000. Insurance $55,000.

IMPERILED HUMANITY.

At the time the fire broke out there were twenty-two persons in the building, employes of the establishment, or in some way attached to its fortunes. All of these, with but two exceptions, were in bed and fast asleep when the fire broke out; but owing to the slowness with which the flames at first worked their way, they were all rescued without much difficulty, but also without much attire. Chief among these were the fat women, Miss SWANN, the giantess; ZULEIMA AGRA, the Circassian girl, the fat boy, and the Albino twins. All of these found a refuge in TAYLOR's restaurant, where they remained until a late hour yesterday.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The conflagration is claimed to have been the result of a defective flue, which on the third floor set fire to the cages of some birds that pressed against it. These were made of light, inflammable wood in the first instance, and had been made dry as tinder by long contact with the flue. The fire was first discovered from the street, and during its early stages burned exclusively at the south window of No. 537, as stated yesterday, showing that it had originated in the extreme front of the building.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND POLICE.

These guardians of the public safety have probably never had a more arduous task assigned them than in this conflagration. The extreme cold and the deep snow rendered their work particularly irksome, and the firemen especially are entitled to the highest praise, under the circumstances, for having confined the fire to the combustible material of the Museum and saved all adjoining property comparatively uninjured by fire. Chief Engineer KINGSLAND was early on the ground, and directed the labors of his force with his usual energy and skill, and he was ably assisted by District Engineer PERLEY and Engineers BATES, SHANNESSEY, RHODES, BRANDON, SULLIVAN, and MACKAY. The latter was the first officer on the ground, and remained constantly on duty, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, until the fire was finally extinguished, late yesterday afternoon. Many of the firemen yesterday, were encased in ice from the knees down, from wading in the frozen slush, and it is wonderful that they were able to endure such exposure.

The Police of the Eighth Precinct, under Sergts. W. H. CHRYSTIE and S. W. CHRYSTIE; of the Fourteenth Precinct, under Capt. GARLAND; of the Fifteenth Precinct, under Sergt. FERRIS, and of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were active and unflinching in the performance of their duty and in the rescuing of property, first from the flames, and afterward from the thieves, who swarmed from their nests in the neighborhood at the first alarm, and almost defied authority in their eager efforts to secure plunder. Sergt. W. H. CHRYSTIE rendered excellent service in rescuing animals, and the other officers in guarding the neighborhood.

WHAT MR. BARNUM SAYS.

We have received the following from Mr. BARNUM:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The loss of the Barnum and Van Amburgh Museum and Menagerie Co. is as follows: The contents of the Museum cost over $400,000. It was insured for about one third its value. The building was insured for $62,000. We shall not build on the present site, but the six lots on which the Museum stood are for sale—75 on Broadway, and on Mercer 200 feet deep.

Yours, &c., P. T. BARNUM.

Mr. BARNUM, rising at the Fifth-avenue Hotel about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, concluded to look at the morning papers, and there first learned of the event of the night. Coming to the scene about 10 o'clock, he gave directions for the relief and care of his human monstrosities, cowering almost naked in the rear part of TAYLOR's restaurant. He spoke confidently of the future, saying in reply to some one who remarked, "You are off your pins again," "No, Sir, we are not; we are india-rubber, and can't be got off our pins." Looking upon the remains of his Museum he said, "That's a used-up concern—isn't it? Well, we must go to work again." In every way he showed that while he keenly felt the misfortune that had come upon him, he was in nowise disheartened from future effort.

RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

One hundred and thirty-five persons are thrown out of employment by this conflagration. The great majority had no dependence but their salaries, and stripped of these, must soon come to want. It was proposed yesterday that a benefit should be secured them at some one or more of the City theatres, and the preliminary steps to effect that object were taken. These poor sufferers are stripped of their all. The fire has snatched their daily bread from their mouths, and they are the most entitled of all to public sympathy and succor. They and that scene of havoc in Broadway are our chief reminders of Barnum's Museum and the great conflagration of that snowy midnight.

TWO EPOCHS.

Mid-day of Thursday, July 13, 1865, and midnight of Monday, March 2, 1868, are two epochs in the history of our City and of PHINEAS T. BARNUM. On the day first named Barnum's Museum, then occupying the corner of Broadway and Ann-street, had obtained a national fame through the enterprise of its proprietor, and on that day was burned to the ground. The scenes and incidents of that conflagration on that blazing day of July are too fresh in the remembrance of our readers to need recapitulation now. Cast down, but not disheartened, the proprietor gathered the few remnants that the fire had left him, and securing a location higher up Broadway, set to work with his accustomed energy to re-create the Museum, and even in the two years and a half measurably succeeded in the task. Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock the results of this energy and enterprise was food for flames, and the Museum, for the second time, was but a mass of smouldering ruins. In each location the Museum had become famed throughout the land, had been the Mecca of all the strangers within our gates, and a familiar thing in every street and by-way of the great City.

RECUPERATION.

The flames were scarcely extinguished on the corner of Broadway and Ann-street, when the work of reorganizing the Museum was commenced, and the first step was to obtain a location. It was obtained at Nos. 535, 537 and 539 Broadway, between Spring and Prince, the ground covered being six City lots fronting seventy-five feet on Broadway and Mercer-street, and two hundred feet in depth. On this ground were the old four-story brick buildings known as the Chinese Assembly Rooms, and they were with the requisite alterations changed to and became known as Barnum's American Museum. The greatest of these changes was the adaptation of the rear of the buildings to the purposes of a theatre, or, as it was styled in BARNUM nomenclature, a lecture-room. Next to Mercer-street, and having an entrance from that thoroughfare, was a stage 50 feet wide by 46 feet deep, and in front of it was an auditorium 79 feet deep and arranged in a parquet and two tiers or circles, and capable of accommodating an audience of 2,500 persons. The entrance to this theatre was from Broadway and through the Museum, the parquet being entered from the ground floor, and the other circles from different floors. The Museum occupied the portion of the building next to Broadway, and the four floors were divided into various saloons, each devoted to a specific department. These floors contained the thousands of articles tersely styled in the advertisements "three hundred thousand curiosities," and they really approached so nearly to that number that it is impossible to enumerate them.

The great step in the process of recuperation was the mingling of Mr. BARNUM's interests with those of other parties, which led to the future conduct of the business by means of an incorporated company under the title of the Barnum & Van Amburgh Museum and Menagerie Company. This merging of interests consolidated with the Museum that splendid collection of animals long known to the whole country as Van Amburgh's Menagerie. Since this consolidation it has been the custom for this Menagerie to be exhibited in the different cities of the Union during the Summer months, and during the Winter it remained on exhibition at the Museum in Broadway, where ample arrangements were made for its accommodation in the most southerly of the three buildings.

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

This collection, of which but a few ghastly remnants survive, comprised the most complete school of natural history in this country. First in value was the group of trained performing animals, embracing two Royal Bengal tigers, one African lion, one Asiatic lion, (both of great size and each a splendid specimen of his race,) one Brazilian tigress and one African leopard. These animals half the children in the land have seen, and the remembrance of their feats forms the great event in the memory of them all. But these trained animals were only a small portion, numerically considered, of those that met a fiery death. Four baby lions, three leopards, one spotted hyena, two black bears, one Polar white bear, one gnu, or horned horse, one ibex, one panther, one brown hyena, one spotted axis deer, two lynx, one chetah or hunting leopard, one South American puma, one seal, (the celebrated learned seal;) three sea leopards, four African reptiles, each twenty feet in length; four kangaroos, four African porcupines, five golden pheasants, one pair of white peafowls, one ichneumon, a number of Chinese and African dogs, one Italian greyhound, (a very fine specimen;) a large number of parrots, rare fowls and birds, white mice, monkeys, and smaller animals and birds. All of these were lost. A list of the animals saved is as follows: Two camels, Sacred Brahma bull, five Llamas, two Japanese hogs, three kangaroos, the baby elephant, one zebra, three moose, one four-horned ram, one Hindoostan goat, one opossum, two silver pelicans, and the giraffe. Many of these will die from the exposure to the cold following their withdrawal from the burning building, and the giraffe and elephant are especially not expected to live. This list of the saved and the lost is doubtless imperfect, but the animals mentioned constituted the bulk of that great collection, Van Amburgh's Menagerie. The stuffed animals of the Gordon Cummings Collection, the aquaria, and the living human monstrosities, were the chief curiosities of the Museum not included in the above catalogue.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 3—11:15 A. M.

The money market opens quiet and steady. Consols for money, and the account 93⅛.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds......71¼@⅜
Illinois Centrals......89½
Erie Shares......43¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, March 3—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 74⅞@75 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 3—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands......9d.
Middling Orleans......9¼d.

The sales of the day are now estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs opens unchanged. Corn, 41s. ₩ quarter for mixed Western; Wheat, 16s. ₩ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western; Barley, 5s. 6d. ₩ bushel; Oats, 3s. 10d. ₩ bushel; Peas, 46s. ₩ 504 lbs.; Flour, 32s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is unchanged. Beef, 112s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Pork, 73s. for new. Lard, 51s. ₩ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 42s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 26s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ₩ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ₩ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ₩ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ₩ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 3—1:30 P. M.

Consols are decidedly firmer, and are now quoted at 93⅜ for both money and the account.

The market for American Securities is more animated, and prices are generally better. The following are the quotations at this hour:

Illinois Central......89½
Erie Shares......43¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds......71¼@⅜

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 3—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is somewhat firmer for Cotton to arrive, and there is considerable business doing. The last sales were made at 9d. for Middling Uplands. The prices for Cotton on the spot are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is easier, though quotably unchanged. Corn is firmer, and has advanced 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 41s. 3d. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Oats are firmer and higher at 3s. 11d. ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has advanced 1s. ₩ bbl., and is now selling at 74s for new Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is dull, and has declined to 60s. 6d. Other articles are without change in price.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, March 3—1:30 P. M.

The Petroleum market is flat. Prices are nominally 42f. ₩ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 3—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for Money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds......71¼@71⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares......89½
Erie Railway Shares......43¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, March 3—5 P. M.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 3—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot and to arrive......9⅛d.
Middling Orleans......9⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester continue unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 40s. 9d. for new Mixed Western, and 41s. 6d. for old do. Wheat steady at 16s. for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, Oats, Peas and Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores firm; Resin, 7s. 3d. for Common and 11s. for Medium; Turpentine, 34s. 6d. Other quotations unaltered.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, March 3—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market is more active, and prices have advanced 50 centimes; Standard White, 42 francs 50 centimes.

HAVANA, Monday, March 2.

Exchange on London 8½@9 ₩ cent. premium; on United States Currency, long sight, 31¼@32 ₩ cent. discount; short sight, 29 ₩ cent. discount; in gold 3½ ₩ cent. discount.

The weather is very unpleasant, and it is has been raining most all day.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 3.

The Sugar market is quiet, but quotations are unchanged. EXCHANGE—On London 8 ₩ cent. premium; on Paris 5¼ ₩ cent. discount; on United States Currency 32 ₩ cent. discount; in Gold 4@4¼ ₩ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 3.

FLOUR very dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT moderately active; No. 2 has declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at 93¼c.@93½c. CORN firm at 78½c.@78¾c. for No. 2; No. 1 sold at 81½c., cash, and 87c. afloat for April. OATS firmer and advanced ½c.@2c.; sales at 55¼c.@58½c. RYE easier and in fair demand at $1 57@$1 58 for No. 1. BARLEY steady, ranging from $1 80@$2 08. PORK quiet and held firmly with no concession; Country Mess and City, from Dressed Hogs, $23; Cumberlands, $11, loose; Prime Mess Pork, $20; Rumps, $18. DRESSED HOGS are in light supply with a small business; Pigs, $9 50@$9 60; light, $10@$10 25; heavy, $10 50, closing steady. LIVE HOGS active and firm at an advance of 10c.@15c.; common to good, $7 50@$8 50. BEEF CATTLE firm and active; good to choice shipping, $8 25@$8 50. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 600 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Corn, 2,300 Dressed Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 3.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, 17½c.@18c. FLOUR quiet and in fair demand for low grades; Superfine, $7@$8 25; Extra, $8 50@$9; Treble to Fancy, $12@$13 50. WHEAT in fair demand; Winter Red and Winter White, $2 55@$2 72; Spring Wheat dull, with a small business. CORN firm and slow at 80c.@85c. for Shelled, and 70c.@72c. for Ear. OATS dull at 65c.@70c. BARLEY unchanged; Winter, $2 55@$2 60. RYE, $1 65@$1 70. PROVISIONS dull and slow; Pork retailed at $24 75. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 10c., loose; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13c. BACON dull and unchanged; Clear Sides, 14½c.@14¾c.; Ribs, 14c.; Shoulders, 11½c.@11¾c. LARD dull and lower; prime Tierce, 15c.@15½c.; choice Keg, 17c. WHISKY firm at 20c. RECEIPTS to-day—1,100 bbls. Flour, 700 sacks Wheat, 2,600 sacks Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 3.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 22c.; Middling Orleans, 23c. CLOVER SEED, $8@$8 75. FLAXSEED, $2 85@$2 90. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 16c.@16½c.; Refined, in bond, 23c. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $7 50@$8 25; Extra, $8 50@$9 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 50@$12 25; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT scarce; ranges from $2 50 to $2 55. RYE—Sales 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 75. CORN—Limited inquiry; sales 4,000 bushels New Yellow, $1 18; Mixed Western, $1 18@$1 20. OATS steady at 83c. COFFEE—Small supply; Rio, 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c., gold. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $25 50. LARD, 16¾c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 3.

FLOUR dull; Family, $11@$11 25. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 45. CORN in good demand, at 83c. for Ear. OATS firm, at 67c. for No. 1. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON firm; Middling held at 21c.; 20½c. was offered. TOBACCO firm and in good demand at full rates. WHISKY irregular; sales at $1 60@$2 20, duty paid. MESS PORK quiet, with but little demand; Old held at $23 50@$24; New, $24 25@$24 50, nominally. BULK MEATS quiet, with less demand, at 10c.@12c. for Shoulders and Sides, and 13½c. for Sides. BACON firm and quiet; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD dull. Gold, 141.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 3.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 21½c.; sales, 4,300 bales; receipts, 3,180 bales; exports, 2,050 bales. SUGAR declined ¼c. MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR declined; Superfine, $10; Double Extra, $10 50@$10 75. CORN firmer at 92½c.@95c. OATS firmer at 77c.@78c. PORK scarce and firm at $27. BACON—The stock is light, with only a retail business; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@17c. LARD firm; tierce, 15½c.@16c.; keg, 17c.@17½c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 152½@154½; New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ₩ cent. discount. Gold, 141⅜.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 3.

TOBACCO firm; sales 128 hhds. at $5 25@$15 50 for lugs and medium leaf; $17 75 for dark wrappers; $30 for bright wrappers. COTTON, 20½c.@20¾c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $8 25@$8 75; Fancy, $12 50@$13. WHEAT, $2 55@$2 60. CORN, 75c.@80c. OATS, 67c.@68c. LARD, 16c. MESS PORK held at $25. BACON—11½c. for Shoulders; 15½c. for Clear Sides; Bulk Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, in bulk, 14c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 25@$2 26.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, March 3.

FLOUR quiet and weak; Spring Extras, $9 25. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1, $1 94½; No. 2, $1 89. OATS dull at 56c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 80c. PROVISIONS weak. MESS PORK, $23 75, buyer March. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, March 3.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 656 head; prices a little firmer than last week; extra $14@$14 75; for first quality $13@$13 75; second quality $11 50@$12 75; third quality $9 50@$11. MILCH COWS AND CALVES, $37@$100. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,063 head; prices unchanged; sales at 4½c.@8c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 3.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 141.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE.

New styles first-class furniture at KELTY's, No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	March 5	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernia	March 7	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	March 7	New-York	London.
Napoleon III	March 7	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Santiago de Cuba	March 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	March 5	New-York	Havana.
Alabama	March 7	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe and Southampton, by the *Hansa*, close at 1:30 P. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—M. A. Burk, Mr. Harris, Mrs. Wm. M. Bird, Miss L. Taylor, Mrs. W. H. Saul and child, John Cameron and lady, M. Lynch and lady, P. McLaughlin, Mrs. C. Albrecht, Jr., C. Albrecht, lady and 3 children, J. P. Southerland, P. D. Hickies, G. Marsteller, L. A. Goodsell, Laura Whittaker, John Murphy.

MARCH 3—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—Mr. Chapman, A. Marshall, wife and family, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Borland, Mr. Brigant and 4 children, Miss Annie McKinna, Mr. McCulloch, Charles W. Lawton, Henry Earl, James Hardon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 20 | Sun sets...... 5 55 | Moon sets...... 3 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 19 | Gov. Island. 4 09 | Hell Gate...... 5 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Fanny Cadwalader, Lancaster, South Amboy; E. C. Hobart, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Yazoo, Hodges, Portsmouth, Va., N. L. McCready & Co.

Barks Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Casco, Gardin, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson & Co.

Brigs Alice Starrett, Hooper, Cardenas, James Borland & Co.; Kodiak, Downing, Nuevitas, F. Talbot & Co.; Emulous, (Br.,) Priest Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schooners Alvira, Talbot, Nuevitas, F. Talbot & Co.; Coral Isle, (Br.,) Stubbs, Turk's Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; F. Rogers, (Br.,) Rogers, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Arrived.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow Feb. 12, and Moville 13th, with mdse. and 171 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had continual N. E. gales the entire passage. March 2, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Iowa, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage. March 1, passed steamship George Washington, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, with mdse. and passengers to Goodspeed & White.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dents, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Brig Jenny, (Hamb.) Hoeppner, Arecibo, P. R., 21 ds., with sugar to Samanos & Co. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales. Anchored in Lower Bay March 1.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Nothing in sight bound in. Wind fresh N. W., clear.

Below.

Ship N. B. Palmer, 130 days from Hong Kong.

Bark Rialto, 20 days from Havana.—(Both by pilot-boat Charles H. Marshall, No. 3. They were 25 miles south of Fire Island March 1.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 3—Arr. steamer Zodiac, from Savannah via New-York.

Below, at anchor in the bay, bark Catharine, from Singapore; schr. Rebecca Florence, from Mobile.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 3.—Arr. steamship Marmion, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Miami, for New-York; brig Maggie Vail, Savannah; brig Victoria, Matanzas.

Sld. steamship Falcon, for Baltimore; D. B. Ward, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3—Sld. U. S. steamer De Soto, for St. Thomas, with M. A. Goye, Consul at Kingston, a passenger.

Passed up for Baltimore, brig Echo, from Sagua.

The bark Conrad spoke Dec. 6, lat. 35 16 S., lon. 77 50 W., bark Herod. Dec. 27, lat. 34 50 S., lon. 27 20 W., ship Milward, from London for Calcutta, 48 ds. out. Jan. 3, lat. 28 3 S., lon. 23 20 W., ship Homeward, 94 ds. from San Francisco for Queenstown; lat. 29 S., lon. 23 50 W., ship Baltimore; lat. 21 4 N., lon. 59 26 W., schr. Thrasher.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 3, 11 A. M.—Passed by, steamer Oriental, from Havana for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2—Arr. ships Harlech Castle and Spirit of the Morning, from Liverpool.

Cld. Reynard, for Hong Kong, with $160,000 in treasure.

Miscellaneous.

The New-York Submarine Company are at work on the schr. Wm. Paxon, loaded with glue, ashore at Montauk Point.

There is a vessel ashore on Long Beach, N. J., four miles south of the Old Mansion House. The New-York Submarine Company have dispatched their steamer Lackawanna to her assistance.

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J., March 3.—An unknown schooner, loaded with corn, is ashore off this place. She is close to the shore, but we cannot get to her on account of the ice.

BOSTON, March 3.—The schr. Mary E. Kellinger, of New-York, from Pensacola for Boston, went ashore at Rolling Brook, Martha's Vineyard, during the gale on Monday, and was obliged to throw overboard her deck-load, when she came off without further damage. She was safely at anchor in Holmes' Hole.

On the 3d inst., the schr. N. E. Clark, of Philadelphia, went ashore at Cohassett, and was badly strained; but most of the cargo of cotton will be saved. The body of one of seamen who was lost, has been recovered.

The schr. John L. Merrill, of Baltimore, for Boston, ashore at Cape Cod, is badly damaged. About 2,000 bushels corn and oats will be saved.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 3.—The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, arrived here to-day from Baltimore.

The steamship Liberty, Capt. Bain, sailed to-day for Baltimore, with a full cargo. The steamship Gulf Stream also sailed to-day for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, March 3.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamship St. Laurent, Capt. Bocande, which left New-York Feb. 22, arrived here yesterday, and sailed for Havre.

Marine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, which sailed from New-York on the 22d ult., arrived at this port. She reports: Feb. 25, spoke the steamship Hammonia, Capt. Ehlers, which left Southampton on the 21st ult., and was returning to that port, having broken her screw.

THE SUN,
THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,
IS
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THE SHARPEST, THE SMARTEST.
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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

The Sixty-first Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Address to the graduating class by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

Valedictory address by THOMAS H. KENAN, M. D., one of the Graduates.

The Profession and the Public are invited to attend.

SAM'L ST. JOHN, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the College will be held in the College, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1868, at 8 o'clock.

E. ELIOT, M. D., Recording Secretary.

FIRE ESCAPES
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Made to conform to the requirements of the new law, by
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The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 257, March 3, 1868.
71, 58, 15, 13, 70, 24, 46, 55, 68, 37, 64, 65, 18.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 258, March 3, 1868.
16, 1, 22, 12, 73, 43, 42, 18, 63, 65, 51, 25.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 205, March 3, 1868.
47, 50, 63, 52, 37, 44, 12, 3, 28, 15, 27.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 206, March 3, 1868.
13, 70, 57, 67, 48, 50, 37, 1, 55, 31, 27, 43, 2.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A. CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
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